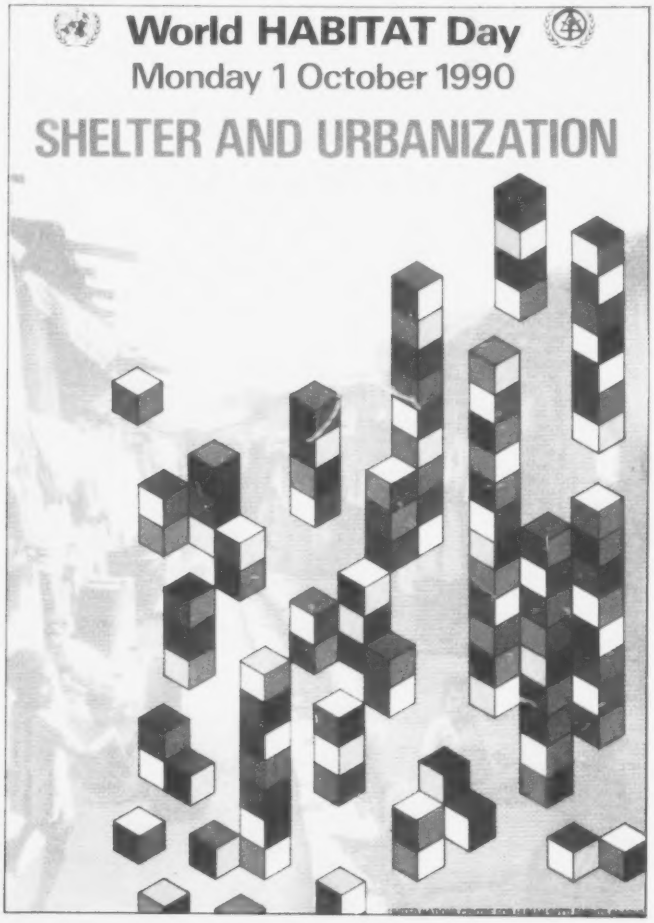
UNITED NATIONS CENTRE FOR HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

HABITAT NEWS



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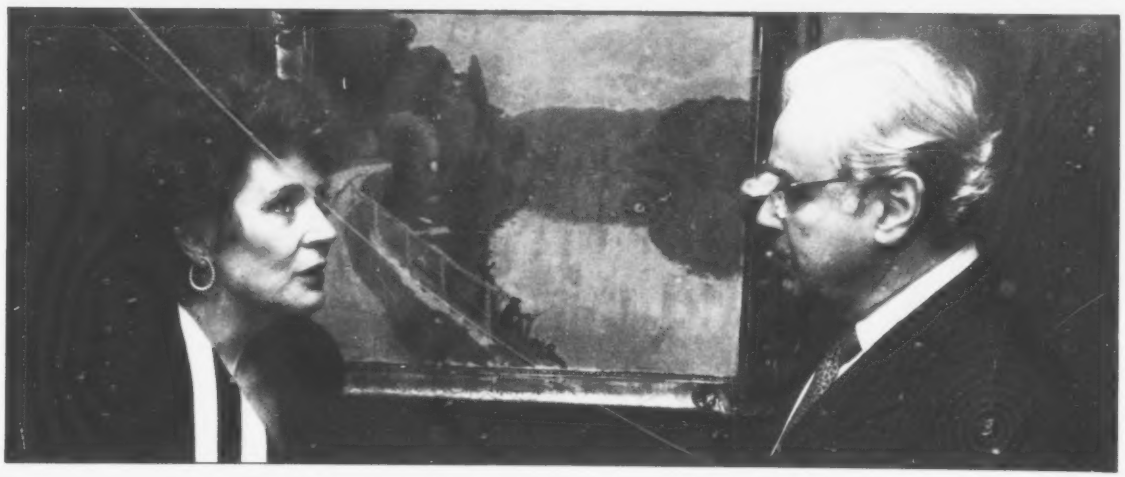

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The DANIDA/UNCHS (Habitat) Training Programme for Community Participation

The primary emphasis of the DANIDA/UNCHS (Habitat) Training Programme on Community Participation is on training people in the formulation and implementation of community-participation strategies. To this end, staff members are expected to become facilitators of community action at the grass-roots level.

Therefore, the DANIDA/UNCHS (Habitat) training projects are held on location in settlement projects. This makes it possible to adapt the training to the actual needs of the professional staff members involved in the projects and to obtain feedback from the communities.

The immediate objective of the Programme is to make training in community participation a permanent feature of human-settlement development schemes. The Programme is developing a range of training materials for use in workshops and training courses. The following titles are but a selection from the available training modules:

Community Participation in Squatter Settlement Upgrading (HS/69/84 E.)

Sites-and-services Schemes: The Scope for Community Participation (HS/38/84 E.F.S.)

The Role of Women in the Execution of Low-income Housing Projects (HS/75/85 E.F.S.)

Community Participation in Low-cost Sanitation (HS/94/86 E.S. and ISBN 92-1-231012-5 F.)

Community Participation and Low-cost Drainage (HS/97/86 E.S. and HS/162/89 F.)

Community Credit Mechanisms (HS/150/89 E.)

Water Supply in Low-income Housing Projects: The Scope for Community Participation (HS/152/89 E.)

Project Support Communications (1): Basic Principles (HS/52/84 E.F.S.)

Project Support Communications (4): Audio-visuals (Forthcoming)

Problem Solving and Decision Making (1): Basic Principles (HS/159/89 E.)

Problem Solving and Decision Making (2): Leadership (HS/160/89 E.)

Problem Solving and Decision Making (3): Conflict Management (HS/161/89 E.)

(Information from: Chief, Information, Audio-visual and Documentation Division, UNCHS (Habitat), P.O. Box 30030, Nairobi, Kenya)

E. is English-language version, F. is French-language version, and S. is Spanish-language version.

FOREWORD

UNCHS (Habitat) continues to co-operate with others in the crucial task of providing decent and affordable shelter for all by the turn of the century, as outlined in the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000 (GSS).

That task is a global one in both senses of the word. This issue of UNCHS HABITAT NEWS reports, for example, on a meeting in Bali of participants from East Asian countries who discussed partnerships between government, the private sector, non-governmental and community-based organizations; an international shelter conference in Washington, D.C.; and an international congress in Helsinki — all meeting world-wide problems from different angles.

Another article in this issue raises the question "to provide or to enable?", speaking of the latter as the better approach in the context of the GSS. The Strategy will also provide the framework for a discussion of the challenge in the industrialized countries, to be held on World HABITAT Day (Monday, 1 October 1990) in New York.

Regular activities of UNCHS (Habitat) continue in the same framework, and are covered in the usual sections of the newsletter. All such endeavours serve to bring us closer to meeting the challenge set forth in the GSS.

Arcot Ramachandran

Dr. Arcot Ramachandran
Under-Secretary-General
Executive Director

READEX FICHE

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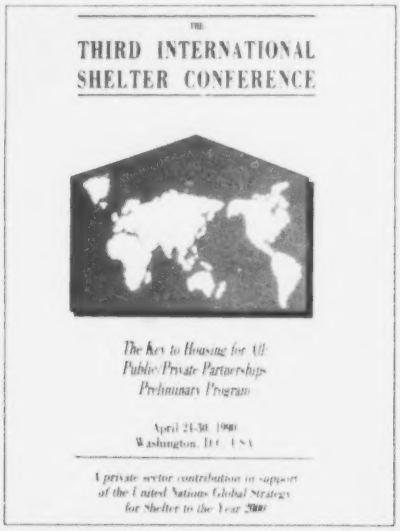
UNCHS (Habitat) ACTIVITIES

Third International Shelter Conference:"The Key to Housing for All"

The Third International Shelter Conference was convened from 23 to 30 April 1990 at Washington, D.C., U.S.A. by the National Association of Realtors (U.S.A.), supported by a variety of national and international sponsors, including UNCHS (Habitat). The meeting brought together invited participants from developed and developing countries, representing public and private interests in the shelter sector. Commissioned papers were presented on shelter-sector performance in representative countries from all regions.



The purpose of the Conference was to build on the recommendations of the Second International Shelter Conference which had adopted the Vienna Declaration as a statement of principles which should govern the shelter sector. The intention of the Third International Shelter Conference was to present innovative shelter-sector experience in selected countries and to discuss their relevance to global needs in general. It was expected that certain guidelines would emerge from these discussions, to assist governments in operationalizing the principles of the Vienna Declaration. This was reflected in the title of the Conference: "The Key to Housing for All: Public/Private Partnerships".

Case studies were presented from Bolivia, Chile, China, Colombia, Federal Republic of Germany, India, Indonesia, Portugal, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, the United States of America, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and Zimbabwe. The case studies were commented on by nominated discussants, and free discussion by all participants followed. At the end of the discussions, regional groups met to identify crucial shelter-delivery issues and to formulate recommendations to national governments on such concerns as housing finance, land management, regulatory frameworks and community initiatives.

> "The Global Strategy is not only a challenge to government, it also challenges the private sector. In a very real sense, and to use the popular expression, the ball is now in its court. Will the private sector rise to the challenge and grasp the opportunities provided by the Global Strategy? It is now up to the private sector to take the initiative, and this requires not just a new partnership with government but also the forging of new relationships among the various components of the private housing sector - between financial institutions and construction firms, between formal and informal sectors, and between institutionalized lenders and those on low incomes as well as small-scale builders and community groups who, up to now, have found themselves excluded from formal financial markets. All of this involves new risks, but then risk-taking is what a market economy is all about."

In keeping with the status of the Conference as a private-sector contribution in support of the United Nations Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000, the Executive Director of the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), Dr. Arcot Ramachandran, made a keynote statement to the plenary session of the Conference on the subject of "A Global Strategy for Shelter: Dream or Reality?" (see box).

He concluded by expressing his appreciation to the National Association of Realtors for organizing the Conference and to all the participants for their efforts towards achieving shelter for all.

Polly Bergen appointed Habitat Goodwill Ambassador

Well-known television and movie actress Polly Bergen was appointed Habitat Goodwill

Dr. Arcot Ramachandran, Executive Director of UNCHS (Habitat), presents Ms. Polly Bergen with her Habitat Scroll of Honour.

Ambassador by the Executive Director of UNCHS (Habitat), Dr. Arcot Ramachandran, in a ceremony at United Nations Headquarters on 27 June 1990.

Ms. Bergen will, in the tradition of Goodwill Ambassadors, help promote United Nations goals and activities in alleviating homelessness and other human settlements problems throughout the world.

She has been associated with the work of UNCHS (Habitat) over the past year, and was guest speaker at the 1989 World HABITAT Day observance at United Nations Headquarters in October. This experience, coupled with her feeling that the problem of homelessness is solvable, led to Ms. Bergen's decision to work more actively with the United Nations to promote the goal of adequate shelter for all in the context of the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000.

■ Habitat Scroll of Honour presented

Dr. Ramachandran presented Ms. Bergen with the Habitat Scroll of Honour 1990, "in recognition of her commitment to the improvement of housing conditions for the poor and disadvantaged by raising public awareness of this critical problem". Introducing Ms. Bergen, he noted that the Secretary-General had launched the Global Shelter Strategy under which governments were moving beyond providing housing to the poor and were promoting low-interest loans, training and access to land so that people could construct and maintain their own shelter.

■ Operation U.N. Habitat launched

A luncheon attended by over 100 participants served as the occasion to launch **Operation U.N.Habitat**. Under the auspices of UNCHS (Habitat), the Miller Group, a private real-estate group based in New York and London, has begun a global campaign that will enlist the professional real-estate community worldwide in Operation U.N. Habitat. This partnership takes the form of a landmark programme of co-operation. Dr. Ramachandran, Mr. Okali, Mr. K. Miller and Ms. Bergen spoke at the launching, and a video film prepared for the occasion was shown. UNCHS (Habitat) information materials were distributed, as was a brochure prepared by the Miller Group.

Radio interviews, press coverage, and television appearances also marked the event.

East Asian countries consider implementation of the Global Strategy for Shelter

The Government of Indonesia hosted the UNCHS Global Shelter Strategy seminar for East Asian countries at the Werdhapura Complex in Den Pasar, Bali, Indonesia, from 14 to 18 May 1990. The seminar, focusing on the formulation and implementation of national shelter strategies, was organized jointly by UNCHS (Habitat) and the Indonesian Directorate General of Human Settlements, Ministry of Public Works. Governments participating, apart from Indonesia, included Afghanistan, Brunei Darussalam, China, Republic of Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand and Viet Nam. Prominent among the non- governmental participants were representatives of the Indonesian Real Estate Association and the Secretariat of the Urban Poor Co- ordinating Network of the Philippines. United Nations organizations, bilateral and multilateral agencies participating in the seminar included the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), Finnish International Development Agency (FINNIDA), Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA), and the Asian Development Bank.

H.E. Siswono Yudohusodo, the State Minister for Housing, Government of Indonesia, opened the Seminar, stressing the emphasis being placed on enabling shelter strategies in Indonesia. Mr. Darshan Johal, Director, Office of Programme Co-ordination, UNCHS (Habitat) in his opening statement, referred to the contribution which the implementation of the Global Strategy could make to the economic and social development of developing countries. Mr. Galal Magdi, UNDP Resident Representative, Indonesia, emphasised that UNDP-financed programmes take into account the implications of urbanization; consequently a growing number of projects addressed the issues of the provision of basic services, employment generation and the alleviation of poverty.

The seminar workshops dealt with three issues. That on partnerships between government, the private sector and non-governmental and community-based organizations made a number of recommendations on the linkages between the three sectors in the process of the formulation and implementation of a national shelter strategy, among them that in the definition of adequate shelter, the affordability criteria should be based on

Shown at the Bali Seminar are, from left to right, Mr. Galal Magdi, UNDP Resident Representative, Indonesia, Mr. Darshan Johal, UNCHS (Habitat); and H.E. Mr. Siswono Yudohusodo, State Minister for Housing, Indonesia

affordability by the nation and not by poor families.

The workshop on the linkages between human settlements and the environment considered a number of issues which human settlements planners and managers should bring to the attention of their national counterparts preparing for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development 1992.

The workshop on shelter indicators reviewed a draft set of indicators to be used by governments to gauge progress in the preparation of national shelter strategies and assess the performance of the shelter sector. These cover the main activities involved in the re-organization of the shelter sector, mobilization and allocation of financial resources and shelter production and improvement. The format of the shelter indicators follows the guidelines for national action in the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000 (GSS). This will facilitate reporting by governments on progress achieved in the shelter sector to UNCHS (Habitat) and to the thirteenth session of the Commission on Human Settlements to be held at Harare, Zimbabwe, 29 April to 8 May 1991.

Representatives of each of the participating countries presented an account of progress in the formulation and implementation of national shelter strategies. Indonesia and the Philippines presented comprehensive accounts of the work being undertaken under the joint Government of Finland/UNCHS (Habitat) support programme for the preparation of national shelter strategies. In particular, the Philippines made a story-board presentation on video of the process of shelter strategy formulation in Region XI. Some of the other highlights of the national presentations were:

- **China** is gradually introducing a series of legislative and administrative reforms to introduce market mechanisms into the housing sector and to encourage private ownership of homes.
- **The Republic of Korea** is launching a subsidized rental housing programme for the bottom 10 per cent of the population who have been bypassed by various other shelter programmes aimed at the low-income sector.
- In **Malaysia** the Government and the private sector have jointly formulated the Private Developer's Low-cost Housing Programme and implementation is well underway. Institutional support measures to encourage private-sector involvement in low-cost housing generally include relaxation of certain planning and infrastructure standards, preferential land premiums, and subsidized interest rates on housing loans.
- **Myanmar** is undertaking a comprehensive review of the shelter sector.
- In **Thailand,** the private housing development sector has consolidated into a very significant and able supplier of housing. A freely accessible and competitive mortgage lending industry has enabled the private sector to become the main supplier of new housing in the main urban centres in the last three years. There was a growing supply of "down-market", housing affordable down to the 45th percentile households of Bangkok.
- In **Viet Nam** measures being introduced to increase the degree of privatization in the housing market include a new code for the allocation of land, licensing of private enterprises, construction loans from the Industrial and Trade Bank and the setting of standards for the quality of construction. At the same time the number of building enterprises in the various ministries is being streamlined.

Another important feature of the seminar was an attractive exhibition set up by UNCHS (Habitat) and the Government of Indonesia, respectively conveying the message of the Global Shelter Strategy and details on the various shelter programmes in Indonesia which demonstrate the application of the enabling strategies in the production of shelter and services.

Meeting on co-operation between the United Nations and Organization of African Unity

During the first week of April 1990, representatives from the United Nations system and the Organization of African Unity (OAU) met at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, to discuss ways and means of expanding and strengthening co-operation between the two organizations in the social and economic sectors.

Following the official opening by H.E. Mr. Salim Ahmed Salim, Secretary General of the OAU, a message by the Secretary-General of the United Nations was read, as were messages or statements from the Economic Commission for Africa, World Bank, World Health Organization and World Meteorological Organization.

The meeting considered means of strengthening and expanding areas of co-operation in five priority areas:

- Economic co-operation and integration, with special focus on the African economic community;
- Food and agriculture;
- Refugees, displaced persons and emergencies;
- Environment and development;
- Human resources development;
- Science and technology.

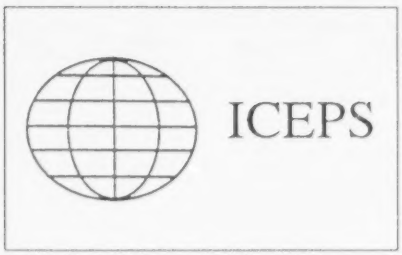
The UNCHS (Habitat) delegate chaired discussions on environment and development, where possible areas of co-operation to create and enhance environmental awareness were noted. Proposals made by UNCHS (Habitat) on possible areas of co-operation with the OAU included the development of international rail transportation as a means of promoting trade among African countries, and assistance in the rehabilitation and integration of long-term refugees.

To address the needs of refugees, UNCHS (Habitat) proposed a package of initiatives which would culminate in the convening of a regional seminar to seek durable solutions to the problems encountered in existing refugee settlements and to develop guidelines for future action. The seminar, to be organized by the relevant United Nations agencies in collaboration with the OAU, would bring together experts in the field of refugee settlements and representatives of the international assistance community — thus laying the foundation for concerted action by the international community.

Among the other areas of particular concern, specific areas of co-operation in the medium and long term in human resource development were identified as staff mobilization and development, strengthening of existing training institutions, and studies and research.

ICEPS: Co-operation on Shelter Projects

A representative of UNCHS (Habitat) attended a meeting on shelter projects, organized in Rome on 16 May 1990 by the Institute for International Economic Co-operation and Development (ICEPS). The meeting was attended by parliamentarians, experts, academics, NGOs, and representatives of the Directorate-General for Development Co-operation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Italy.



One of the key speakers was Guillermo Yunge, a newly-elected member and Committee Chairman of the Chilean Parliament, who described the problems of a low-income neighbourhood in his constituency, La Pintana. Against a background of rising inflation, high public deficit, reduced tax revenue and growing external debt, La Pintana's present situation was a "true reflection" of Chile's recent experiences. In La Pintana, 64 per cent of the population lived in absolute poverty, 14,000 households did not have adequate shelter and were forced into sharing shelter, while 50 per cent of the young engaged in no productive activity whatsoever. A programme had been launched by the new government; it included 200,000 housing improvements, upgrading, the amelioration of existing infrastructure and services, and anti-drug and employment projects. La Pintana, concluded Mr. Yunge, could become a good starting point for co-operation between Chile and Italy in the habitat sector.

Experiences of co-peration between Italian and local NGOs and communities in other Latin American countries were also illustrated, with presentations on projects in El Salvador and in Peru (Villa El Salvador).

The UNCHS (Habitat) presentation consisted of an illustration of the Centre's most recent activities, with special emphasis on the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000, and an overview of the most recent technical co-operation initiatives in Latin America.

Namibia: Towards the Formulation of Policies and Strategies for National Shelter and Human Settlements

Over an 18-day period in April-May 1990, a UNCHS (Habitat) mission consisting of a multi-disciplinary team of eight specialists in the areas of infrastructure, development economics, shelter-strategy formulation, community participation, building-materials production, local government and national settlements policies, visited Namibia.

The purpose of the mission was to review information and data relating to priorities identified by the Minister for Local Government and Housing (MLGH), review major housing issues first-hand by visiting various parts of the country, participate in a two-day National Housing Seminar organized by the MLGH and prepare a report including preliminary sectoral analysis and recommended actions requiring future technical co-operation activities in support of the Namibian Government's priorities. The terms of reference were modified upon arrival of the mission in Windhoek, when the Minister, Dr. L. Amathila, requested the mission to include housing-policy recommendations for Namibia.

In a February 1990 visit to UNCHS (Habitat) Dr. Amathila, then Minister-Designate, had identified the following priority areas for which technical co-operation would be required:

(a) housing-policy formulation;
(b) credit systems for housing finance and a building-materials bank;
(c) self-help housing schemes (home ownership) and rental schemes;
(d) local building materials: availability, development, production and training (men *and* women) in production and use;
(e) training and capacity-building in those areas.

The Minister stressed the tremendous need to improve shelter conditions, the importance of involving all segments of the population in planning, policy-making and implementation, the need to site investments so that economic opportunities were located near residences, and the need for mixed residential development.

The National Housing Seminar brought together representatives of all organizations — public and private — involved in the housing sector in order to assist the Ministry in formulating a national housing policy. Community groups and experts from neighbouring countries also participated. Although no resolutions or formal recommendations were made, there was general agreement on basic principles and objectives across a broad spectrum of actors representing private-sector organizations, development corporations, community groups, and grassroots savings and credit societies.

A UNCHS (Habitat) report, "Towards the formulation of policies and strategies for national shelter and human settlements", based on the Seminar, plus information collected by the mission through visits and discussions (e.g., with the Government, NGOs, private sector and United Nations bodies) was reviewed by the Minister before the end of the mission. The report came up with the *policy principles and propositions* as extracted below:

Land should be set aside and subdivided for housing in urban centres throughout the country according to needs identified through consultation with local communities; and basic services should be provided so that people can develop their living environment in a planned and orderly manner. (Given access to land and the opportunity to participate in planning, they will deploy their own resources in terms of finance and labour to house themselves and to improve and extend that housing as their economic circumstances allow.)

The question of employment and income is of critical importance to the whole issue of affordable and adequate shelter. Attempts to reduce the cost of shelter must therefore be accompanied by the creation or expansion of employment opportunities through the manufacture of building materials (using local materials and labour-intensive methods), the installation of services, and other productive activities. An effective method of reducing the cost of low-income housing and creating job opportunities is to produce local building materials using labour-intensive methods; local raw materials; simple construction methods; and the participation of the prospective home owner.

The quality and quantity of housing should be increased through home ownership and aided self-help. This principle will apply to housing for all income groups, but government efforts will concentrate on assisting the lowest-income group, who form the majority of the population. Community participation should be introduced as the cornerstone of efforts directed towards low-income home ownership and aided self-help housing. Institutional arrangements must now be changed to respond to community views, so that people play an active role in shaping their lives, thereby gaining dignity and self-respect.

A spirit of partnership between the public and private sectors should be fostered through the development of housing. Public-sector finance should be used to provide serviced sites for housing which will be constructed by the private sector (including individuals, community groups and private housing developers) using finance from housing-finance institutions.

SWAPO rally in northern Namibia Photo credit: M. Hundsalz

Block making Photo credit: R. Acquaah-Harrison

Donkey carts as a main means of transport in the semi deserts of Damara-land Photo credit: M. Hundsalz

Temporary structure for returnees in Oshakati, Northern Namibia Photo credit: R. Acquaah- Harrison

Public-sector institutions should therefore no longer be involved in the construction of housing schemes but in the development of a process for facilitating construction by the private sector.

Housing should be recognized as a productive sector of the economy, not as a welfare service. The house should be seen as an income centre rather than a cost centre. Shelter is also a very important part of the spatial structure that supports social and economic activities.

Under the existing planning and building regulations, the poor have no alternative but to live in overcrowded conditions or to squat. As the urban population is estimated to be growing at six per cent per year, appropriate measures must be taken quickly to minimize or forestall further development of squatter and spontaneous settlements in the urban and peri-urban areas. It will be difficult to reverse trends which have already started without a major nation-wide effort to open up affordable serviced plots.

The report recorded a number of possible projects, to be received by the Steering Committee which was assisting the Government to prepare projects for the Donors' Conference in New York in June 1990. They are:

(a) National Shelter Strategy for Namibia;
(b) Low-cost Building Materials and Low-income Housing Project (suitable for development into a national programme);
(c) Serviced sites and aided self-help housing project (suitable for development into a national programme);
(d) National Settlements Strategy.

XIXth FIG Congress

The XIXth Congress of the International Federation of Surveyors (FIG) formally opened on 11 June 1990 in Helsinki, Finland, with a keynote address by the Executive Director of UNCHS (Habitat), Dr. Arcot Ramachandran. Speaking of the theme of the

Congress, "The challenge of the information age for surveyors", Dr. Ramachandran pointed out the disparate manifestation of that challenge in developed and developing countries. In the latter, the revolution in information technologies held out the possibility of bridging the ever-widening gap between needs and capabilities in the areas of land management and land information systems.

The Executive Director focused on the need for functioning integrated land-information systems in developing countries, where growing cities demanded land for such growth. Bangkok, for example, currently converts 32 km2 of land per year for urban development, and land registries in that city issue about 50,000 new titles for land parcels each year. In terms of land information, this implied the need to produce 400 km2 of large-scale mapping in the twenty-year period between 1980 and the year 2000, and to be able to cope with about 480,000 new land titles - - on top of day-to-day maintenance and the maintenance of existing land information.

Yet Bangkok is fortunate in that over 95 per cent of existing land parcels have a formal title .In most developing countries, up to 90 per cent of property parcels have no documentary evidence of title.

Other, non-technical, obstacles cited by Dr. Ramachandran included the absence of clear policies on land access, land-use control, mapping, allocation, tenure, expropriation and the lack of definition of the responsibilities of various sectors and agencies and of professionals such as surveyors and lawyers.

UNCHS (Habitat) was confronting these and related issues as it sought to implement the Global Strategy for Shelter, which places special emphasis on the need for governments to take measures to assure access to credit and land and to create more efficient land and housing markets, with government retaining a key role in the provision of infrastructure. From the perspective of the goals of the Strategy, improvements of land registration systems, and the establishment of land information systems, were basic reforms which were a necessary prerequisite for its success. The Government of Finland, together with UNCHS (Habitat), was working on the information components of national shelter strategies being drafted in accord with the Global Strategy. Thus the obstacles mentioned might be overcome, and the challenge met by co-operation not only between governments and the United Nations system, but between public and private sectors. Surveyors were offered both a challenge and an opportunity as they, as much as decision-makers and the public at large, sought to answer the fundamental question: " How are we to create more equity in an interdependent world?"

Following the opening ceremony, which included welcoming addresses by Mr. Toivo T. Pohjola, Minister of Agriculture and Forestry; and by Dr. Raimo Ilaskivi, Lord Mayor of the City of Helsinki, the 2,500 delegates went on to meet in nine commissions, in joint commission sessions, special sessions and assemblies, as well as to view various technical exhibitions and take technical tours.

Readers are referred as well to the following article which speaks to the subject of land management and aid programmes.

At the recent XIXth FIG Congress (see previous article) held from 11 to 19 June 1990) in Helsinki, Finland, Mr. D. Okpala of UNCHS (Habitat) addressed the Special Session for Executive Directors of National Surveying and Mapping Institutions. The following is an excerpt from that address.

Dr. Ramachandran addressing the XIXth FIG Congress

LAND MANAGEMENT AND AID PROGRAMMES

The Policy Goal of Land Management

The policy goal of land management is the stimulation of a sufficient flow of land to meet the needs of public and private development.

Realizing this laudable goal, however, means meeting several formidable challenges, including those of modernizing the traditional land-tenure system (which also involves modernization of societal attitudes and values), developing adequate land- information systems, increasing and improving resources for land management both in funds and in skills/manpower, improving technologies (hardware and software) and equipment, and developing the political will and commitment to efficient and effective land management.

Pointers for Aid Programmes

The Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000 has noted that the greatest failure of developing-country governments in the housing sector has been the inability to stimulate a sufficient supply of affordable and officially-recognized serviced land to meet low-income housing needs. The creation of a situation in which all segments of the population have a choice of land access commensurate with their resources should be the goal of aid programmes in land management. The ultimate goal, then, is the stimulation of a sufficient flow of affordable land to meet the shelter and other development needs of society. Achieving this goal will require programmes to modernize the land-management and administrative structures and mechanisms in these countries, to create a situation in which most of the land can be identified (surveyed) and recorded, and in which property interests (mortgages, liens and leases) are registered. A widely recognized and workable land law, spelling out criteria of property ownership, transactable rights in property and the mode of such transactions should be the resulting characteristics of the modernized system.

Given these challenges, and the envisaged goals of related aid programmes, these are the priority areas:

(a)**Programmes to modernize land tenure/land laws**

There is a dire need to review the prevailing land-tenure systems and operating land laws with a view to identifying strengths as well as weaknesses and constraints/bottlenecks to the effective and efficient functioning of the land market. A more modernized, but simplified, system of land laws capable of addressing and obviating the prevailing constraints/bottlenecks and of facilitating better functioning of the land market should be introduced.

(b)**Aid towards accelerated development/modernization of land-information system**

Basic to the effective management of land is the existence of adequate information. Thus, a good lands record is imperative, and adequate base-maps are prerequisites. Development and modernization of the land-information system involve sustained programmes of comprehensive land surveying, mapping, (including cadastral mapping), planning, laying-out and systematic registration of titles to land/property. Since these depend on the financial and human resources available, aid programmes under this item would usually include institution-building and/or strengthening elements.

(c) **Technologies of land data/information acquisition, processing, recording/storage and retrieval**

This leads to the critical area of the modernization of instruments and equipment for data collection, processing, storage and retrieval, in order to prevent unacceptably high degrees of inaccuracy and even the loss of acquired data/information. Aid programmes in this sphere might comprise combinations of, e.g., aerial photography and survey coverage, satellite mapping and support, the direct supply of appropriate computer equipment and technology (including software), assistance in computerization of land records and microfilming of survey diagrams and of registered land documents.

(d) **Aid to spatial planning**

Since land is an essential element of all urban growth, spatial plans and the planning processes which aim to control the allocation, expansion and use of land are important techniques of urban management. Rapid population growth, inadequate infrastructure and services, and shortages of staff in developing countries require a dynamic planning process in which priorities have to be continually assessed in the light of available resources and macro-economic factors. Technical assistance in this area could include: devising innovative policies and techniques for improving regulations and standards, devising mechanisms for city-wide co-ordination of land development, introducing simplified, flexible tools and mechanisms for land-use control, and preparing/adopting area-specific land-development programmes which improve the access of low-income groups to land and incorporate informal settlements into formal systems of land management.

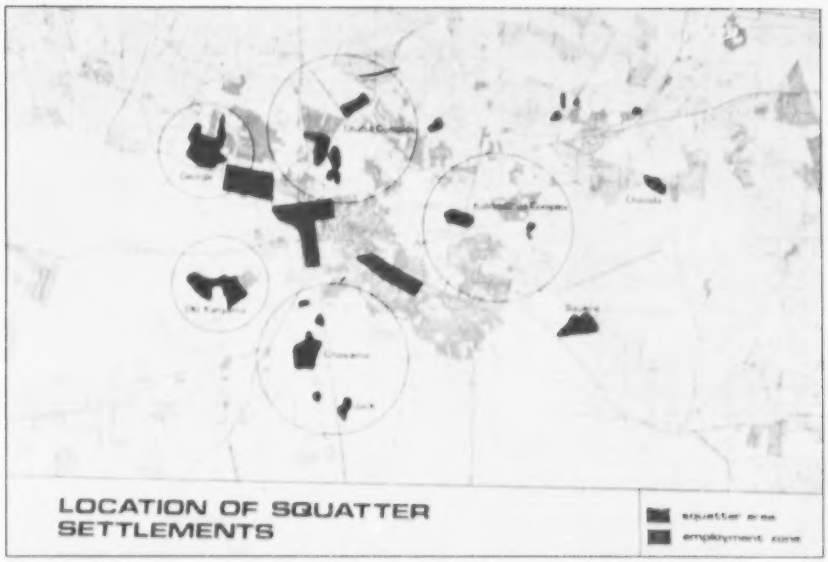
(e)**Aid to training in land management**

Among the most important and all-pervasive aspects of aid programmes in land management are those related to the training of the various categories of professionals and technicians in the land management field, those who will sustain, carry on and institutionalize the programme long after the external aid programme has ceased. Maintenance requires the care and attention of qualified staff, which in turn places demands on training and education.

Towards improved effectiveness of aid programmes

Land-management challenges are already being addressed, in varying degrees, by the governments concerned, which are also receiving varying degrees and forms of assistance from a number of bilateral and multilateral agencies/organizations. UNCHS (Habitat), for example, has been involved in executing various categories of land-management and related programmes in a number of countries — including Bahrain, Jamaica, Singapore, Thailand and Tuvalu. These programmes involve land titling, cadastral surveys, the development of a land-information database, and assistance in national land-use planning. In addition, UNCHS (Habitat) jointly with the World Bank is implementing the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)-supported Interregional Urban Management Programme, one of the major components of which is land management. The World Bank is also supporting land-information system activities in the urban areas of Bolivia, Cameroon, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Mali, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand and Tunisia.

Several bilateral donors are increasingly offering assistance to developing countries in areas of land management: Australia (AIDAB), Canada, Finland, the Federal Republic of Germany (BMZ/GTZ), The Netherlands, Sweden, the United Kingdom (ODA) and the United States (USAID), among others. These efforts range from



Facets of land management

technical assistance to equipment supply, from training to financial aid, to overall support of the system.

Lessons learned

Whatever form the aid programmes take, it is now clear from the experiences already gained that **the effectiveness of such aid programmes depends less on the form and magnitude of the aid than on the approach and insight adopted in delivering that aid**. The following insights from these experiences should therefore be useful to the design and implementation of future programmes.

(1) Land issues are very sensitive, emotive issues in many of the societies involved. Traditional systems and norms still have a strong hold, and national governments cannot simply legislate them away over a short time-span. Because of the essential role of land in all development processes and the multitude of perceptions of land, the development of appropriate policies and approaches is a complex matter. Institutional, administrative, technical, financial, cultural, environmental and political forces affect decisions. Thus guidelines for land development and management must be carefully related to individual country conditions and sometimes to specific local conditions within a country.

(2) The import of these facts is that aid should be conceived and implemented with insight and sensitivity to the government/society involved, taking into account the prevailing socio-cultural realities. To have a chance of success, innovative aid programmes in land management require a very careful balance between long-term goals and the short-term political interests of decision-makers, community groups and even individual land-owners. There is a greater chance of success if land management programmes appear to be working with, rather than against, the prevailing socio-political and economic system. This, however, does not preclude initiatives at critical junctures to introduce desirable changes and modernization in the system.

(3) There is also need for greater understanding and tolerance on the part of aid donors and aid personnel with the pace of expected change. Changes in land-management and administration systems have slow acceptance rates because they involve changes in the socio-cultural and economic systems on which the societies are based, changes which require time to be accepted and internalized. The central problem in practically all land matters is not an understanding of the problems and the proposal of optimal solutions, but the enormous socio-political constraints that impede even modest reform, unless tactfully and sensitively handled. It is the human dimension that often determines success or failure.

(4) Probably the most likely approach to ensure the effectiveness of aid programmes in land management is to let the government itself identify its needs and priorities and request the form of aid it thinks best. This process is likely to assure a more meaningful and sustainable aid programme than if an aid agency assumes what the particular country needs and proceeds to provide or impose such aid.

(5) Following from the foregoing, for aid programmes in land management to be effective and sustainable, they ought to be long-term. Technical (personnel) assistance, for example, should operate for at least one year. Land management, we have seen, impinges on socio-cultural,

political and economic factors which are usually slow to change. It also involves institutional changes which do not come about over the short-term. Short-term aid programmes which do little to strengthen the institutional capacity of the recipient countries involved are therefore less likely to be effective.

(6) Finally, whatever system or technology is adopted, it must be adaptable and flexible, and there must be ample provision for continuous maintenance of the system or technology. The system too should be capable of change with the growing levels of sophistication of both the hardware and software and the increasing skills of the people operating them.

INTER-AGENCY CO-OPERATION

ACC Task Force on Rural Development

UNCHS (Habitat) participated in the first meeting of the Working Group on Industrial Contribution to Rural Development of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination (ACC) Task Force on Rural Development on 30 April 1990, and the eighteenth meeting of the ACC Task Force on Rural Development from 2 to 4 May 1990 — both at the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) headquarters, Rome.

The Working Group, convened by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), was attended by participants from six United Nations agencies. The ACC annual Task Force meeting was chaired by Mr. Dutia, Assistant Director-General, Economic and Social Policy Department; it included the participation of 18 United Nations agencies.

■ Working Group

UNCHS (Habitat) contributed a position paper focusing on the special role of the construction industry in rural development and suggesting issues to be considered by the Group, which decided to include in its immediate workplan for inter-agency co-operation the role of the construction sector in improving the standards of human settlements for rural people.

Construction work is an essential factor for rural development

■ ACC Task Force Meeting

The Task Force endorsed three major emerging issues for the 1990s:

- The need for democratically-based, self-reliant strategies for rural development;
- The need to develop and support sustainable farming systems for rural development, environmental conservation and food self- sufficiency with the objective of alleviating rural poverty;
- The promotion of non-farm income-generating activities and the strengthening of economic and social links between rural and urban areas.

Regarding these issues the UNCHS (Habitat) representative, Ms. Sylvie Lacroux, called for inter-agency co-operation to support rural settlements development strategies to be developed within the framework of national strategies for shelter in the context of the implementation of the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000. A call was extended to all participating agencies to collaborate in the development of integrated development strategies and programmes, particularly in relation to the issues of land, infrastructure and building materials.

The Task Force took note of the arrangements proposed by FAO for the preparation of the Third Progress Report of the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (WCARRD) follow-up. The overall strategy will be assessed on trends in selected socio-economic indicators, such as access to land, rural/urban and rural/rural migration, employment in agriculture and non-farm activities, access to social services,

people's participation and the integration of women in development.

■ Follow-up

UNCHS (Habitat), as a member of the Working Group on Industrial Contribution to Rural Development, is to, *inter alia*, undertake an inventory of its relevant operational activities and studies, and to collaborate in the preparation of the FAO Third Progress Report on the WCARRD Programme of Action to review its rural-development activities and programmes. As a first step, UNCHS (Habitat) proposed to submit a report on activities during the 1990-1991 biennium for inclusion in the final document of the eighteenth meeting of the ACC Task Force, the main purpose of this exercise being to provide a basis for the involvement of the ACC Task Force members in selected activities of the GSS programme.

At the invitation of the Executive Director, the next meeting of the Task Force will be convened in the headquarters of UNCHS (Habitat) at Nairobi during the second half of May 1991.

Inter-Agency Meeting on Women

The fourteenth session of the *ad hoc* Inter-Agency Meeting on Women took place at Vienna on 12 and 13 March 1990, chaired by Ms. Sellami-Meslem, Director of the Division for the Advancement of Women. The Meeting brought together representatives from 25 United Nations organs and specialized agencies.

The Meeting this year was of particular importance, 1990 being the year of the first review and appraisal of the implementation of the Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women to the Year 2000 adopted at the Conference on Women in Development, held at Nairobi in 1985. Participants discussed the recommendations of the thirty-fourth session of the Commission on the Status of Women which identified the areas of action needed to implement the Forward-looking Strategies by the year 2000. Among the areas of relevance for future inter-agency co-operation were women's participation in management, the need for the new International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade to explicitly incorporate women's concerns and contributions, and the importance of including women and the environment in the forthcoming United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in 1992. UNCHS (Habitat) was represented at the March Meeting by Ms. Sylvie Lacroux.

Women at work in various roles. What progress has been made? Photo credits: Mark Edwards/UNCHS (Habitat), UNICEF

TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION

Technical co-operation activities in disaster mitigation

A number of UNCHS (Habitat) projects deal with post-disaster reconstruction and rehabilitation. Such programmes are usually followed by disaster mitigation programmes in which reconstruction and new construction are carried out, incorporating disaster-resistant features to enable the buildings and infrastructure to withstand the effects of future disasters with little or no damage. The post-earthquake programme in Nepal and the post-flood programmes in Bangladesh and Pakistan are examples of projects of this type.

■ Bangladesh

While the natural disasters that strike Nepal are earthquakes, those that afflict Bangladesh are floods from the three large rivers of Himalayan origin — the Ganges, the Brahmaputra, and the Meghna — which pass through this small country. Floods are also caused by cyclones which hit the country at frequent intervals. The problem is aggravated by the fact that most of the rural settlements are located on land only slightly higher than the surrounding fields and which are therefore easily flooded; in addition the flood waters remain for a long time as the countryside is flat and not much above sea-level.

The severe floods of 1987 were followed by more severe floods of 1988 which were the worst in recent history. They affected 323 out of the 460 sub-districts or *upazilas* and the flood waters remained on land for over three weeks, with all the three major rivers in spate breaching many embankments. All the road links between the countryside and the capital city were cut off and the Dhaka International airport had to be closed for nearly a week. With nearly three quarters of the country under water, damage to crops and infrastructure facilities was severe, and rural housing hard hit. According to the estimates of the Government of Bangladesh, at least 1.25 million houses were totally destroyed and more than 2.5 million were damaged. Although several efforts at relief and rehabilitation were mounted, housing received relatively little attention.

Rural housing in Bangladesh is mostly of temporary construction, with less than 15 per cent of the houses being of permanent or semi-permanent construction. The majority of the temporary houses are built of bamboo frames with thatch roofs, split-bamboo or jute-stick walls, or packed mud walls with thatch roofs. Such constructions are easily damaged or destroyed during floods, adding to the shortage that already exists even for meeting the needs of normal replacement and increasing population. Efforts at providing housing reconstruction aid received momentum following the 1988 floods, but these were largely individual efforts by some NGOs with differing models and programmes. Such programmes are difficult to sustain as the NGOs may face a shortage of funds. Nor can the Government

A large project "Post-flood Reconstruction of Rural Housing" has been designed by UNCHS (Habitat) for Bangladesh after the severe floods of 1988.

alone solve a problem of such magnitude. The problem calls for a well-conceived strategy giving a greater role to the private sector with the government concentrating on:

(a) Regulatory functions such as ensuring economy in land use, promoting harmonious development, and stimulating private investment through fiscal incentives;
(b) Meeting infrastructure demands such as land development, road construction, and the provision of water.

In response to appeals from the United Nations Secretary-General and UNDP (Dhaka), UNCHS (Habitat) fielded experts in disaster relief planning and rural housing and designed a large project "Post-flood Reconstruction of Rural Housing" to help formulate and implement viable approaches, policies, strategies, and self-help support programmes of housing for poor rural families. This project (BGD/90/006) will strive to improve the quality of rural housing by promoting flood-resistant durable house designs, to improve the quality and availability of traditional building materials, to demonstrate mechanisms for security of tenure through savings for purchase and leasing, and to strengthen the capacity of the rural population to improve their housing and living conditions by increasing income-generating activities. The project will also expand access to capital for rural housing through revolving funds and by increasing the effectiveness of NGO-supported lending programmes.

The technical co-operation activities of this project executed by UNCHS (Habitat) are mainly funded by UNDP, but the capital required for the reconstruction programme is provided by the ADB, United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF), United Nations Special Relief Office in Bangladesh (UNROB), the World Bank, and FINNIDA.

■ Nepal

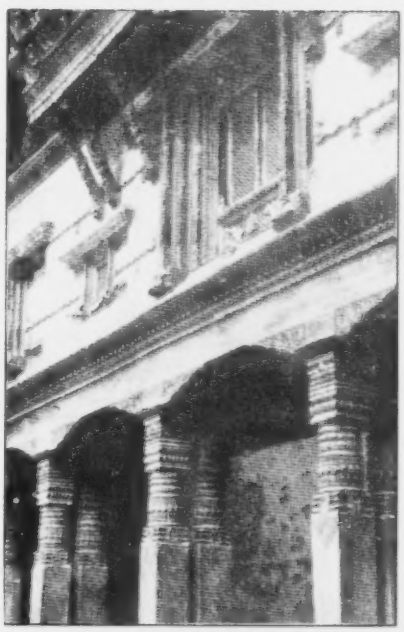
On 21 August 1988, an earthquake measuring 6.7 on the Richter scale struck parts of Eastern and Central Nepal, causing widespread damage and heavy loss of life. Some 66,000 houses, 1,200 schools, several hospitals, many public buildings, 30 bridges, many roads, and other basic infrastructure were destroyed or badly damaged. The death toll was over 700. The heaviest damage was to housing. An estimated 460,000 persons were rendered homeless and took shelter in makeshift dwellings provided by the Government as a relief measure; others continued to live in damaged and unsafe dwellings.

The extensive damage to buildings was aggravated by the poor construction techniques prevalent in Nepal which made widespread collapse of buildings inevitable. The defects in buildings are a consequence of several factors. Nepal has no building code, and hence no requirements for incorporating earthquake-resistant features into structures. Moreover, the rapidly increasing population and the scarcity of building materials prompted home-builders to economize on the cost of construction by not incorporating traditionally-accepted earthquake-resistant features in new buildings. A second factor is the informal, undeveloped state of the construction industry. Qualified contractors are few and, in rural areas, families commonly build their own dwellings with the assistance of largely untrained rural artisans. A third element is the fact that Nepal has no clearly defined housing policy or strategy designed to address the current problems and basic issues. The recent earthquake has focused attention on the housing and construction sector in Nepal and a programme is being organized by the Government to improve matters.

With the first phase of the earthquake relief operation now largely over, the immediate goal is to reconstruct the destroyed and damaged infrastructure in the affected areas as rapidly as possible, with priority emphasis on the reconstruction and rehabilitation of houses. A large-scale programme has been formulated, estimated to cost approximately $US 75 million, towards which the World Bank has agreed to provide an International Development Association (IDA) credit of $US 37 million for the housing component. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) has agreed to finance repair and reconstruction of roads and public buildings under a separate agreement. To implement the house construction and related programmes, Earthquake Affected Areas Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Project (EAARRP) has been set up by UNCHS (Habitat) with UNDP providing a Program Advisor (Project NEP/88/053) to advise and assist the EAARRP in the organization and implementation of the programme.

The cornerstone of the strategy for reconstruction of the affected houses is a loan programme under which two commercial banks in the area will lend households the funds necessary for repairing/rebuilding their homes under a system of interest rebates from the Government which will result in easy terms for the borrowers.

A second basic element of the strategy is to impart training to engineers and building supervisors in elementary, low-cost earthquake-resistant features with a view to ensuring that these are incorporated in the



To incorporate earthquake-resistant features into structures is one of the goals of an "Earthquake Affected Areas Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Project" (EAARRP) set up by UNCHS (Habitat) in co-operation with UNDP in Nepal.

buildings. The households are also given grants to install low-cost toilets and smokeless stoves. Many of these activities will be financed from the IDA credit.

In order to find a long-term solution to the problem of earthquake damage in buildings and minimize damage from future earthquakes, UNDP together with UNCHS (Habitat) designed, at the request of the Government, a companion project (NEP/88/054) aimed at formulating a National Building Code and a national housing strategy; developing better construction materials with alternatives to timber for conservation and environmental reasons; and training engineers and supervisors to familiarize them with these developments. The Emergency Programme and the broader technical co-operation project will be implemented in close co-ordination as two components of a unified package of assistance for development of the housing and construction sector.

Pakistan

As in Bangladesh, during 1988 Pakistan was subjected to two major floods in quick succession, the first in August and the second in late September/early October. They devastated over 4,300 villages and 400,000 acres of fertile agricultural land, rendering 3.3 million people homeless, wiping out 164,000 rural housing units and washing away 26,000 head of cattle, besides adversely damaging the infrastructure. Socio-economic life in the flood affected areas came to a virtual halt for several months. The severity of these floods varied in different parts of the country, with the worst ever havoc in Punjab Province, and that in other areas surpassing previous records of over 40 years. The districts of Lahore, Sialkot and Kashur in Punjab bore the major brunt.

The second flood devastated the entire area of Kashur Tehsil (to be covered by the proposed project). According to the local administration, it affected an estimated 100 villages and uprooted over 50,000 persons. Its currents washed over 135,000 acres of agricultural land and damaged nearly 45,000 acres of crops. Almost 1,000 houses were washed away and another 4,000 were badly damaged. Sand siltation covered nearly 2,000 acres of fertile agricultural land up to a depth of five feet. Four schools and three health centres were destroyed. Ten people lost their lives, as did some 100 cows. Life came to a standstill for over four months.

Immediately following the floods, the Government of Pakistan mobilized all resources, both civil and military, at its disposal for massive relief operations at the country level. The private sector, including political, social welfare and religious organizations, NGOs and the public at large all contributed generously, as did UNDP — which offered a cash contribution amounting to $US 50,000.

Despite these efforts, the entire project area still needed help, including rehabilitation of flood-affected families and extensive reconstruction work. The vast majority of the families returned to their villages after the floods and are currently struggling to repair or rebuild their homes, but are severely handicapped by a lack of financial means and the technical know-how for building durable structures with improved hygiene and sanitation. Their means of livelihood have been put in jeopardy through damage to infrastructure, crops, sand siltation of agricultural land and the break-up of the community with the dispersal of their *kammis*, the providers of essential services at the village level who are either stranded in the relief shelters or living with their relatives in other areas.

At the request of the Government, UNDP, together with UNCHS (Habitat) is mobilizing a project to address the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the flood-damaged areas. The project, PAK/90/002, aims to achieve improvement in two main areas. Under the first — reconstruction, rehabilitation and improvement fall — the following:

(a) Mobilizing community leadership and individual participation for rehabilitation and reconstruction activities;
(b) Reconstructing demolished and damaged houses in the project area with relocation where necessary;
(c) Reclaiming 2,000 acres of village agricultural land from sand cover and restoring agricultural and fruit gardens;
(d) Restoring Talwar Bridge over Rohi Nallah to establish a link with over 16 densely populated villages in the Sehjra enclave;
(e) Installing approximately 200 water handpumps for improved water supply to community and households.

The second — flood disaster prevention and preparedness — encompasses:

(a) Preliminary engineering designs to be prepared for flood-damaged roads, type designs of village streets, drains and soak pits;
(b) Integrated development plans being formulated for five villages to act as staging areas in future flood disasters, and to act as focal points for socio-economic activities and services for other villages;
(c) A disaster preparedness plan for implementation by local authorities;
(d) Six motorized boats to be provided to affected communities for transportation and emergency relief during flood periods.

The project is innovative in that the SOS Rural Support Programme (an NGO) will be the national implementing agency working in co-operation with the Deputy Commissioner, Kashur, and other participating NGOs. The diagnostic studies as well as rehabilitation and reconstruction works will be subcontracted locally and carried out by NGOs, local consulting firms and contractors in accordance with standing UNDP policies and procedures, and under the monitoring-supervision of UNCHS (Habitat).

The project is expected to be completed by December 1992.

Cape Verde: Upgrading and installing infrastructure in Praia

UNCHS (Habitat), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) together with the Ministry of Local Administration and Urbanization (MALU) of the Government of Cape Verde are presently executing a joint project aimed at rehabilitating three populous and underprivileged quarters of the city of Praia. These areas — Eugenio Lima, Braco Tcheu and Varzea — cover some 29 ha and house some 12,000 of Praia's 60,000 inhabitants. The project follows on from former UNCHS (Habitat)/UNDP project CVI/81/007, under which detailed improvement proposals for urban living conditions had been formulated.

The key issues of the present project are to:

- Rehabilitate the three urban areas;
- Introduce a housing-finance mechanism for low-income groups;
- Set up a property register for land in inner-urban areas;
- Create an administrative and technical structure able to implement, monitor and evaluate the present as well as future rehabilitation programmes.

The project, which started early in 1987, has realized substantial progress in the physical-upgrading component (roads and drainage, water and electricity supply, pilot houses, markets, schools, etc.).

Given delays due to the scope of popular participation in the execution of the project, it is now due to end in the final quarter of 1990. This aspect of project implementation has become a matter both of hope and concern for all parties involved.

Construction of infrastructure and social facilities by formal enterprises would have been far more time-efficient than construction involving community participation, yet there are numerous very positive results from this approach.

Transport of sand and other building materials is assured by a communally (and perfectly) maintained truck, reducing transportation costs to one third of the local market prices. Standard shuttering for beams, ceilings, etc., are available at a central storage facility and put at the house-owners' disposal. During the weekends, it is common to see working groups of 10 to 20 people constructing public water-supply stations and laundries, or helping individual owners in the construction of their houses. Normally, the men do the more demanding physical work, while the women prepare food over open campfires. It is not rare to see the local doctor or magistrate participating, shovel in hand.

Community participation can also be observed at the decision-making level, when instead of building the envisaged market, it is decided to extend the existing schools; when maintenance of schools, kindergartens and social centres has to be organized; or when the lay-out of roads,taking into account the existence of houses on the marked-out route, has to be modified.

Not all parties and institutions involved in this project are happy with the way it is being executed. There have been many deviations from earlier specifications — only some 25 per cent of the beneficiary families are directly participating, and the real cost of actual execution has still to be assessed (in terms of delays in execution, tacit subsidies by renting out formworks free of charge, etc.) — yet the engagement and relative success of people determined to improve their living conditions on the basis of a common approach is obvious to all. Hence a social and economic cost-benefit analysis of this project would be of use for future such projects which rely on community participation in urban rehabilitation and upgrading.

Costa Rica

■ The use of bamboo in the construction of low-income housing

With economic and technical resources provided by the Government of Costa Rica, The Netherlands, UNCHS (Habitat), UNDP, the Banco Centroamericano de Integración Económico (BCIE) and the International Labour Organisation (ILO), a project on the use of bamboo in housing has been set up in Costa Rica, with an eye to expansion throughout the region. The project (COS/87/001) is intended to meet the basic housing needs of those sectors of the population with scarce resources by means of a low-cost solution which would also contribute to the development of productive community activities based on local resources.

The project has a number of specific objectives:

(a) To adopt construction materials and technologies which will reduce the cost of low-income housing in rural and urban areas of Costa Rica;

(b) To propagate the types of bamboo appropriate for construction, e.g., through the cultivation of 200 hectares of *guadua* bamboo;

(c) To train a male and female labour force for the construction of 550 housing units (400 in rural communities and 150 in urban areas), using various technologies developed by the project, as well as bamboo varieties suitable for housing construction. (These pilot efforts will train some 1000 people — both technicians and family heads.);

(d) To integrate the project's results into the National Development Plan, particularly those portions aimed at upgrading housing and human settlements.

The national executing agency has been the Ministry of Housing and Human Settlements, closely co-ordinated with the Agrarian Development Institute (IDA), in charge of rural development, and the National Apprenticeship Institute (INA). Universities have also participated in the research. Each of these entities has integrated new concerns/methods such as community development, environmental control, the role and status of women in the development process and the creation of small productive enterprises into their ongoing programmes. The lower-income groups, dealing with the Ministerio de la Vivienda y Asentamientos Humanos (MIVAH)'s self-help construction programmes and the "parceleros" (new landowners of IDA) have become part of the main beneficiaries learning about new technological alternatives related not only to housing, but also to such other economic activities as handicrafts, furniture-making, and community enterprises using bamboo. Thus the project is making a significant contribution to the integration of lower-income organized groups into the country's productive system, providing new jobs and incentives for a better use of local natural resources.

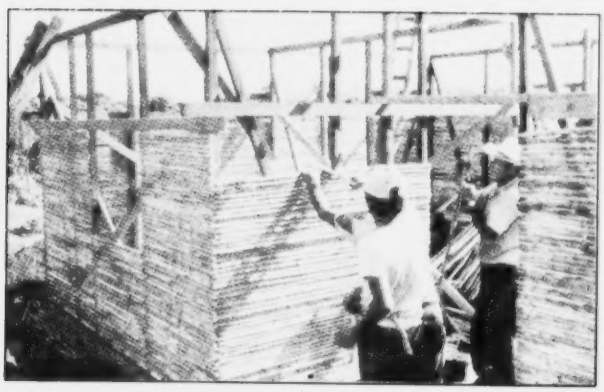
The alarming rate of deforestation in Costa Rica has made the bamboo project's approach very important for other national agencies responsible for the environment. Reforestation with bamboo is expected to allow the construction of 7,000 houses per year after 1995. In addition to being low-cost, bamboo displays great mechanical resistance, which makes it ideal as a building material in regions of high seismic risk.

The light weight and ease with which this material can be handled by women and children has also opened the way for new potential schemes, and has attracted the participation of several community-based organizations (CBOs). Some of the community groups — formal and informal — involved in bamboo projects have an opportunity to develop small enterprises, prefabricating panels for sale in their area.

The success of this project is a result of its comprehensive approach to components that will allow future horizontal integration. Land and plantation technologies and location, structural technologies and spatial design concerns, the economic significance to organized low-income community groups, community participation, environmental aspects — these have all been considered and treated systematically, involving the national agencies responsible for each sector in co-ordination with CBOs and non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

■ Possible regional project foreseen

A number of countries in the region — Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama — have indicated their interest in developing similar projects. Such a regional project might also include a survey of the needs of the region, the identification of counterpart agencies in each country, preparatory phases and the formulation of pilot projects which would adapt technologies to meet the particular situation in each country and guarantee continued development. Proposed for inclusion are, *inter alia*, a regional seminar, an evaluation of institutional human and forestry resources, technology transfer and the establishment of an organizational strategy to accomplish the aims of the proposed regional project.



Afforestation, training in skills and appropriate technologies as well as complete constructions are all included in the Costa Rica national bamboo project.

Ethiopia: Designing low-cost construction

As part of its human settlements strategy, the Government of Ethiopia, UNDP and UNCHS (Habitat) are co-operating in a new project to develop designs for low-cost construction (ETH/87/004).

The idea for the project originated within the Government of Ethiopia. It is the policy of the Government to reduce construction costs so as to satisfy, faster and more economically, the demand for more schools, health centres, social amenities and housing. This project will contribute to this general objective of reducing costs through four immediate objectives, which are:

- To develop an inventory by region of the types and quantities of potentially available construction materials and to forecast the potential levels of demand for these materials;
- To identify which materials are currently imported, to assess the local capacity to produce these materials, and to develop more efficient and effective methods for the controlled importation of selected materials;
- To develop standard designs of low-cost buildings, building components and materials, and to construct three types of demonstration houses;
- To increase the professional capacity of the Building and Transport Construction Design Authority (BATCODA) through a programme that will provide short- and long-term training courses.

It is also proposed to produce a video film which explains and promotes the use of indigenous low-cost building materials among low-income groups.

Although the national responsibility for public housing is vested in the Ministry of Urban Development and Housing, the designs and standards are prescribed by BATCODA. It is therefore appropriate that this project will be directed by the General Manager of BATCODA.

Three international experts will be recruited for this project. In addition to the Chief Technical Adviser, the project will require the inputs of an internationally-recruited building-materials engineer and an economist/engineer. This international staff will work closely with their Ethiopian counterparts, who will consist of a senior architect, a senior civil engineer and an economist.

It will also be the intention of the project to collaborate with non-governmental organizations such as the German volunteer service, the German Agro Action, REXCOOP, Redd Barna and others, as well as to involve local inhabitants in community-based organizations — particularly women's groups.

Ghana: Supporting the shelter sector

Ms. Pauline McHardy, of Kingston, Jamaica, has taken up the post of Chief Technical Adviser in Accra at the start of Project GHA/87/023 - Institutional Development, Training and Operational Studies for the Shelter Sector.

The project, which has had a long gestation period, will run for three years and is funded by the Government of Ghana and UNDP. A parallel project is being executed by the World Bank with which there has been and will continue to be close collaboration with a view to strengthening the capacity of the Ministry of Works and Housing through the establishment of a Policy Planning and Evaluation Unit.

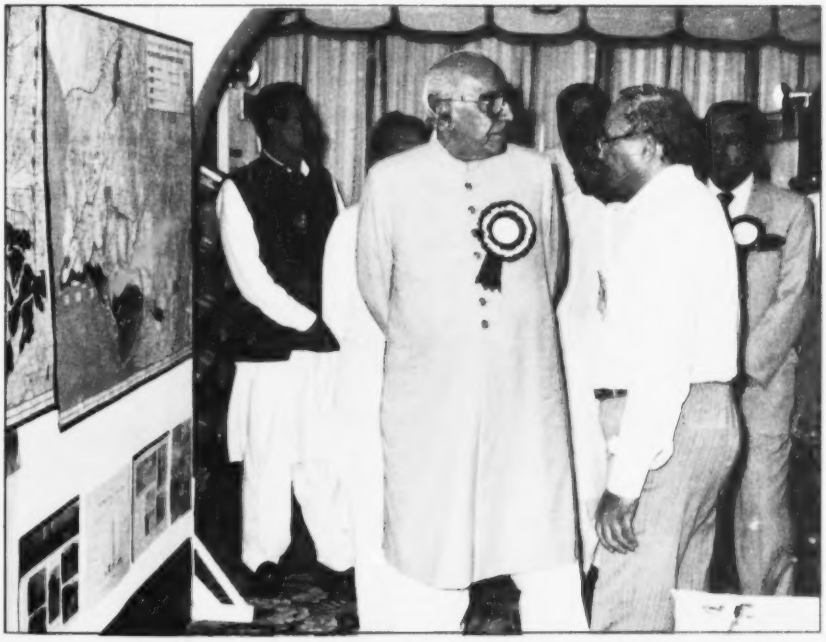
In pursuance of normal practice, and as was acknowledged during the 1989 mid-term country programme review, UNCHS (Habitat) will maximize the use of national consultants and subcontractors to undertake the various studies to form the basis of a new databank.

Pakistan: Karachi Coastal Zone

Karachi, the largest city in Pakistan, is a busy industrial port flanked by relatively undeveloped sand beaches and ecologically important mangrove swamps. The population of 8 million residents will grow to roughly 12 million by the year 2000. Coastal areas will thus face increasing pressure from urban growth. UNDP/UNCHS (Habitat) project PAK/88/001 prepared a Coastal Recreation Development Plan to increase the opportunities for sports, recreation and leisure while ensuring enviromental protection.

Acting on the request of the Government of Pakistan, UNDP provided the funds for UNCHS (Habitat) technical assistance to the KDA to prepare a Coastal Recreation Development Plan.

The project was jointly executed by the Master Plan and Environmental Control Department of the Karachi Development Authority (KDA) and UNCHS (Habitat) as executing agency for the UNDP; the Plan was prepared under the supervision of the Karachi Beach Development Board.



H.E. President Gulam Ishaq Khan of Pakistan (left) and Mr. Aftab Shahban Mirani, Chief Minister of Sindh Province (far right) review outputs of the Karachi Coastal Zone Management and Planning Project. An explanation of the drawings, charts and photographs was given by Mr. Abu Hamid Naqvi (centre), leader of the counterpart planning team of the Karachi Development Authority. The occasion was the recent Conference and Exhibition on Development of Ocean Resources for Economic Progress held at Karachi on 22 and 23 May 1990.

The planning project proceeded through three main phases: information gathering and inventory of conditions; assessment of alternative strategies and feasibility studies; and proposal, review and finalization of plans and policies.

Information gathering

Information was obtained from various sources including a one-year *Environmental Data Survey* of oceanographic and physical conditions, beach visitor surveys, review of published studies on tourism and other topics, and interviews with concerned officials and individuals.

A systematic study and evaluation of the natural environment led to the definition of guidelines and policies to assure that recreational development was in harmony with nature. The whole coastal zone was divided into *environmental planning zones*, indicating the desired level of development and activity to be permitted there (see Table 1).

- **Goals and principles**

A set of goals was adopted to guide coastal development and the planning exercise:

- Improve recreational opportunities available to all Karachi residents and outside visitors;
- Protect coastal environmental quality;
- Make development self-supporting;
- Strengthen land-use planning for present and future coastal development.

These goals in turn suggest some basic principles to guide both planning and development:

Protect and respect the environment. The development of recreational facilities must proceed in harmony with the natural environment. The key principle is to *design with nature.*

Development and protection go together. Environmental protection cannot exclude urban development, but the forms and intensity of development must be adapted to suit each specific site.

Recreational development must respond to basic demand. Visitors' known preferences for recreation sites should be respected. Ignoring these patterns reduces the chance of successful implementation.

Provide a variety of recreational opportunities. A variety of forms of recreation must be planned in order to meet the needs and desires of all income and age groups.

Development should be self-financing. A mixture of recreation, sports, leisure and other activities should be proposed for each site so that together they will generate sufficient revenue to repay the initial site development costs and then to generate sufficient revenue flows for maintenance.

Public agencies should lead recreational development. The public sector should assume a guiding and enabling role in recreational development, aiming to stimulate investment by the private sector. As far as possible, development should be privately financed, while public agencies should concentrate on those major works which cannot easily be undertaken by the private sector.

Plans and designs should be phased and flexible. Recreation sites should be developed in phases, each phase being balanced and autonomous. When the initial investment is recovered, the next phase may be implemented. Designs should be flexible, to adapt easily to changing demands and conditions.

Create many mechanisms for participation. Many modes of development management may be equally successful. A diversity in the approaches to development, and larger number of institutions, agencies, firms and individuals participating in the

Table 1: ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING ZONES

Level	Description
1.	PRESERVATION AREA
	Access restricted.
2.	CONSERVATION AREA
	Sufficient ecological interest or importance as a natural resource to restrict development to a level which does not alter the ecological balance - condition to be closely monitored.
	2 a. Access allowed. No infrastructural development.
	2 b. Access allowed. Limited and controlled infrastructural development.
3.	UTILIZATION AREA
	Suitable for development. Area is either environmentally stable or already degraded.
	3 a. Sensitive area. Development may impinge on other uses. Natural character to be maintained or improved. Development to take account of offsite impacts.
	3 b. Suitable for many forms of development.
4.	LIMITED DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL
	4 a. Development and pollution have already seriously affected environmental quality and degraded sites. Control required.
	4 b. Little development potential or natural resource value for recreation or other uses, e.g. steep hills.

development and management effort should strengthen the overall result.

Protect public investment. Public investment in recreation should yield lasting benefits. This infers proper maintenance, recovery of capital and recurrent costs, and effective land-use controls surrounding important sites to prevent incompatible uses which may destroy recreational appeal.

Plans and designs must address maintenance. It is not enough simply to develop a site for recreation. Equal attention must be paid to maintenance. Good design makes maintenance easier and less costly.

■ Development strategy

Patterns of recreational demand were projected to the year 2000, including the number of visitors and sites they prefer; their income composition; gross funding requirements; and potential environmental impacts.

One possibility was the *centralization* of facilities, in which case the pressure on existing urban beaches and sites would increase. This strategy might reduce public capital costs and would favour low-income groups. On the other hand, a policy of *decentralization* may be adopted, though it will be difficult (and costly, if successful) to change the inertia and logic of the present pattern. Finally, the present distribution of visitors might be accepted for planning purposes. This *balanced distribution* was studied in depth since it expresses the real priorities of today's visitors, with lower income households favouring central sites and higher income households travelling a greater distance from central Karachi.

Alternative development strategies were generated responding to these three patterns, and compared with respect to a number of performance indicators. The selected **Balanced Development Strategy** came closest to meeting the development goals. The selected strategy commits a number of *strategic locations* on the coast to recreational development in order to prevent their conversion to other less suitable or less beneficial uses. New sites will be developed and the poles in later phases. By the year 2010 a policy of decentralization may be adopted, owing to rising mobility and saturation of the central sites. The strategy assumes a strong initial involvement of the public agencies, followed by active participation of the private sector.

The selected strategy does not favour any particular income group. The distribution of development is "equitable" and economical in proposing a large number and variety of recreation and sports facilities to suit every taste and income bracket. In addition to the beaches and other attractions of the sea, the coastal strip contains sufficient land for sports and recreation facilities of metropolitan importance, for which large tracts of land are not available elsewhere in the urban area. The Coastal Recreation Development Plan identifies large sites suitable for such major uses.

Some coastal recreation facilities should be developed immediately at strategic locations. These *recreational development poles* will grow incrementally to contain a full range of facilities. New sites will be developed around the poles, in later phases. This gradual development over the whole coastline requires little major new road or utility infrastructure beyond the significant work already done by KDA in building roads, bridges and other infrastructure.

Demand for coastal recreation will continue to grow after the year 2000. As many as 580,000 visitors may be expected on a typical Friday in the year 2010. A policy of decentralization may be adopted then, owing to rising mobility and saturation of the central sites.

Feasibility studies

Three important sites were studied in depth while preparing the Recreation Development Plan, in order to give a preliminary indication of how site preparation and land-use control might begin, and to supply useful information for cost estimating and feasibility studies.

The three sites are:

Clifton Seaside Complex: An intensively used and centrally-located urban beach in need of public facilities;

Chinna Creek: A creek and mangrove ecosystem in the heart of the city which has recreation potential but which suffers serious environmental pollution and encroachment by industrial and residential construction;

Hawkesbay Sports Centre: A large-scale sports facility for a wide range of sports, leisure and recreational pursuits. A mixed-use development with commercial sites and holiday homes, connected to a large public beach.

Estimates were made of the future number of visitors, the activities they desire, spending patterns and the ease of access to each site. Indicative layout plans were drafted for all three sites.

The feasibility studies indicated that a carefully designed mix of recreation, leisure and commercial activities could lead to the recovery of public capital investment within seven or eight years at the Clifton Seaside Complex and Hawkesbay Sports Centre, whereas the Chinna Creek scheme would be more difficult to establish, mainly because of its severe environmental problems.

■ The Plan

The Plan establishes a framework for many forms of recreational development, depending on the uniqueness of each site, its accessibility, environment, and the socio-economic profile of visitors. The coast may be divided into a number of distinct recreational sectors with different development priorities, including urban beaches, future urban beaches, areas of extensive use and areas of retained use, where the nature and focus of development would be carefully controlled to protect the environment.

The core of the Plan is a recreational land-use plan showing activities and development to be permitted and encouraged at a large number of sites in the coastal zone.

A ten-year schedule of public investment is also proposed in the Plan. It assigns immediate priority to several actions such as the construction of basic public conveniences and commencement of detailed site designs at sites in Clifton and Hawkesbay, and calls for steps to be taken to improve water quality in Chinna Creek.

Effective cost recovery is essential if the Plan is to be successful, so several new or improved financing mechanisms are suggested in the Plan. The guiding principle is that public capital and recurring costs should be recovered as much as possible from private developers and by modest user charges. New funds generated from such sources will contribute to the implementation of the Coastal Recreation Development Plan.

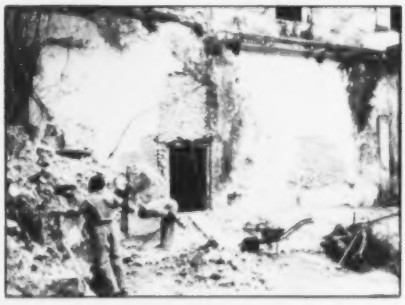
Efforts are now shifting from planning to implementation. This phase will begin with a public presentation designed to activate the partnership of private- and public-sector developers for the benefit of all coastal visitors.

United Republic of Tanzania: Rehabilitation of Zanzibar Stone Town

UNCHS (Habitat) has, since August 1988, been providing technical assistance (project URT/87/014) to the Stone Town Conservation and Development Authority (STCDA), the Governmental agency responsible for the rehabilitation of the historically important Stone Town. The project team selected a few buildings in urgent need of remedial action to serve as examples of how fine buildings could be

restored to their original splendour and to demonstrate this to potential donors with a view to more buildings being rehabilitated.

Progress has been good and the European Community (EC) recently undertook to contribute ECU 300,000 which will allow the project to continue through 1993. Further donor assistance will be sought following production of a video film and the holding of a workshop in Zanzibar towards the end of this year.



UNCHS (Habitat) provides technical assistance to the rehabilitation of Zanzibar Stone Town by selecting a few buildings which serve as examples for further actions.

Venezuela: Support to the National Programme of Productive Communities and Homes

The Government of Venezuela, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and UNCHS (Habitat) recently signed an agreement for the execution of a twelve-month project entitled "Support to the National Programme of Productive Communities and Homes".

This initiative is the result of activities carried out within the framework of the "Critical Poverty" Regional Project (RLA/86/004), funded by UNDP with UNCHS (Habitat) cost-sharing for the human settlements component.

Latin America as a whole has, in recent years, experienced a sharp economic downturn. The adoption of structural adjustment programmes has drastically affected the living conditions of the poorer sections of the population, reducing public-sector resource allocation to basic services, health and shelter. This has forced a rethinking of the strategies to be adopted in order to arrest the process of widespread deterioration of human- settlements conditions.

Urban and rural low-income settlements, as well as individual homes, are normally host to a number of informal productive activities. Thus strengthening and organizing the basic sources of income of the poor is seen as a means to mobilize grassroots resources as a preliminary step towards improvement of settlement conditions.

Venezuela has institutionalized the strategy by including clear provisions for the strengthening of productive communities within the recently approved Law of Housing Policy (Ley de Política Habitacional).

The recently approved project in support of the productive urban communities (VEN/89/014) aims to:

Assist the Government in defining large-scale programmes of employment generation and subsequent mobilization of savings for the improvement of settlements;

- Integrate employment generation within upgrading programmes for low-income communities;
- Establish a network among communities, non-governmental organizations and local authorities to facilitate the interchange of experience. The Government implementing agency is the National Housing Institute (INAVI).

A selected low-income settlement will be used to set up a pilot experiment. A new regional seminar is also planned as part of the activities of the project.

Viet Nam: Human settlements planning and development in rural areas

Recently representatives of the Government of Viet Nam were at UNCHS (Habitat) headquarters to meet the Executive Director, Dr. Arcot Ramachandran, and to discuss details of the implementation of projects intended to assist in rural planning and development (VIE/86/020) and, more specifically, support for the Institute of Building Materials (IBM) in developing roofs using locally-available materials (VIE/86/021).

In Viet Nam, the population in the rural areas is about 50 million, out of the nearly 64 million people in that country. At the same time, the level of infrastructure is below standard. Thus the project on the planning and development of rural settlements is geared to introducing, improving and extending infrastructure in rural areas. The main focus is on earth construction techniques for building and improving rural roads which the people use at the grassroots or communal level, as they go about their day-to-day activities. Six communes in different locations — delta, flat rice paddies and mountains — are being used in the pilot phase — for replication elsewhere as feasible. Other aspects include the transfer of improved stoves and water filtration.

The implementing agency is the Ministry of Construction, under which the IBM operates two centres — one for rural planning

Dr. Ramachandran with representatives of the Government of Viet Nam during their visit to UNCHS headquarters

and development and the other for transferring appropriate construction technologies. International expertise is being used to develop the capacities of these two centres, training the trainers there. They in turn will be better able to do their work at the national level, so that the pilot project may be replicated beyond the six initial communes. Natural fibre- concrete roofing technologies may also be adapted to fit conditions elsewhere.

URBAN MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME

Third Advisory Panel Meeting

The Third Advisory Panel Meeting for the UNDP/UNCHS (Habitat)/World Bank Urban Management Programme (UMP) was held at Paris, France on 28 and 29 May 1990. (For a description of the UMP, see previous issues of UNCHS HABITAT NEWS.)

The purpose of the Meeting was to review programmes to date of the UMP and to provide guidance for future activities of the Programme. It was attended by senior officials of UNCHS (Habitat), the World Bank, UNDP and a large number of other multilateral and bilateral external support agencies (ESAs) and NGOs, including the African Development Bank, World Health Organization; Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development; the International Union of Local Authorities; the Governments of Finland, France, the Netherlands, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America. A number of senior experts from developing countries were also invited to provide their valuable insights into the major urban-management issues being addressed by the Programme.

The Meeting addressed national capacity-building — which is the ultimate objective of the UMP — as well as each of the Programme's four substantive component areas: infrastructure, land management, municipal finance, and the urban environment.

Capacity-building

A strategy for capacity-building during the next two years was presented to the Meeting. It includes collaborative programmes and networking, technical co-operation, training, research and communication. A proposal for a municipal development programme for sub-Saharan Africa was also discussed. Linkages with programmes of the different ESAs — such as the regional initiatives supported by the Federal Republic of Germany — were discussed. Comments made by participants included the following:

- There was a general concern about how the materials being developed under UMP will be adapted for regional/national use;
- Training of civil servants requires intensive effort, and attrition may make the task even more difficult. Local government training must often be preceded and always supported by training in central government ministries;
- In local government, training may be peripheral to larger problems such as the division of responsibilities between central and local governments, and central government actions *vis-à-vis* local government;
- Capacity-building requires more focus by external agencies on local government and national training and research institutions.

Infrastructure management

This component of the Programme has particularly focused on the institutional arrangements and procedures necessary to improve infrastructure maintenance. The critical issues to be highlighted in a policy paper under preparation were described, including the need to increase awareness of maintenance requirements, accountability for maintenance functions, dependability of maintenance budgets, and efficiency in management.

Comments made by participants included the following:

- The incremental development of infrastructure standards could be an appropriate way to avoid large maintenance requirements before the financial and institutional means for maintaining the infrastructure are developed;
- Improved wage incentives and improvements in public-sector management can have limited effectiveness; some degree of privatization can be more effective in many instances;
- In some cases, it may be effective to involve community organizations in infrastructure maintenance. However, communities need to be organized into units that hold leaders accountable;
- Because maintenance is so often postponed due to financial constraints, it is important to assess maintenance needs and financial capacity together.

Urban land management

The limitations of traditional approaches to urban land management, such as master planning and large-scale public land acquisition and development, have led to a greater focus of the UMP work on measures to improve the efficiency of urban land markets. Greater market efficiency appears to be the best means of meeting the massive demand for urban land. A land market analysis methodology is being developed under the Programme as an important tool for understanding constraints in land markets and designing appropriate public-sector responses. More appropriate roles are being defined for planning, infrastructure provision, land registration and other public-sector functions in support of market operations.

Observations made by participants included the following:

- In many instances, city governments are becoming irrelevant with regard to land management and property rights. Thus innovative solutions are required;
- The need to consider informal/illegal land markets was emphasized several times. Especially in Africa, but also in countries such as Indonesia, Papua New Guinea and the Philippines, there is a need to understand customary systems of land management in order to make land markets more efficient;
- Incremental change may be preferable to broader reforms.

Municipal finance and management

This component of the Programme began with a particular emphasis on municipal finance, mainly property and business taxation, and municipal access to credit. The emphasis is now shifting more towards broader municipal management issues, including the distribution of responsibilities between central and local agencies and the internal management of local government. The proposed new work was described in detail during this session.

Comments made by participants included the following:

- Lack of responsive government has often led to alienation at the local level;
- There is a general movement in many regions towards increased reliance on local governments, but this is sometimes cosmetic. It is important to establish the minimum desirable set of municipal functions, but there is no ideal model. Local governments need the financial and other resources necessary to carry out their designated functions.

The urban environment

The conceptual framework for the analysis of urban environmental issues in the UMP was explained. The first step would be to assess the nature and extent of environmental problems, particularly pollution from urban wastes. Analysis of the urban environment will involve several case studies and options papers which will examine the underlying causes of environmental degradation and possible solutions.

Comment by participants included the following:

- Human excreta disposal was felt to be the greatest environmental priority in most urban areas;
- Other priorities include solid-waste management, urban energy conservation and household fuel conversion;
- There is a need to develop a convincing strategy for dealing with urban environmental problems and an effective consultative process in order to formulate an urban environmental agenda for the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development.

Other conclusions

Other specific conclusions of the meeting included the following:

- There is still a need for more focus on taking the informal sector into account, especially with regard to urban land issues and the development of appropriate municipal institutions;
- There is a need for more historical and local sensitivity in designing urban-management improvements;
- Better-managed cities will require increased reliance on local constituents: NGOs, civic organizations and the private sector;
- It is important to continue to stress urban poverty issues among other emerging priorities;
- The UMP should become more operational at the regional, country, and local levels over the next two-year period.

TO PROVIDE OR TO ENABLE?

All countries have acknowledged some form of obligation to shelter their people. This has often been exemplified by the allocation of funds to the housing sector, the creation of ministries and housing agencies, and by their policies, programmes and projects. As the Global Strategy for Shelter (GSS) states: "All citizens of all States, poor as they may be, have a right to expect their governments to be concerned about their shelter needs, and to accept a fundamental obligation to protect and improve houses and neighbourhoods, rather than damage or destroy them."

Government as provider

Government efforts to provide shelter for their populations, particularly their poorer citizens, appear to be based upon the most altruistic of intentions. However, good intentions acting upon a misunderstanding of a problem usually produce disastrous consequences. By not understanding the demographic, economic and legal roots of the shelter problem, governments of planned and market economies alike often adopted housing-provision solutions which were inappropriate to their users' needs and tastes, unaffordable and inadequate in numbers. In the case of centrally-planned economies, governments overestimated their production capacity. Having removed private-sector production altogether, this usually led to acute overcrowding of government-provided apartments and housing units. In market-economy countries, similar failures in the scale of supply took place even though governments were only aiming at a segment of their populations.

Another frustration of the provider approach to housing in the market economies of many developing countries is that those really poor families that acquired such government-subsidized housing, the "target beneficiaries", often sold out their formal-sector shelter and returned to the informal-sector settlements.

At the same time the treatment meted out to these informal settlements revealed the destructive aspect of the provider approach. The slums and squatter communities became the target of neglect, eviction and demolition. While this is still going on in some countries, most governments have by now experienced the painful realization that there are serious limitations to the quantity, acceptability and appropriateness of the housing that they can provide through specialized housing agencies.

In a very real sense the true nature of the shelter problem becomes apparent through the reaction of the slum and squatter neighbourhoods to quantitatively inadequate government solutions. Some form of shelter for all, inadequate in quality though it may be, is better than high-standard shelter for a lucky few and no shelter for the rest.

Government as enabler

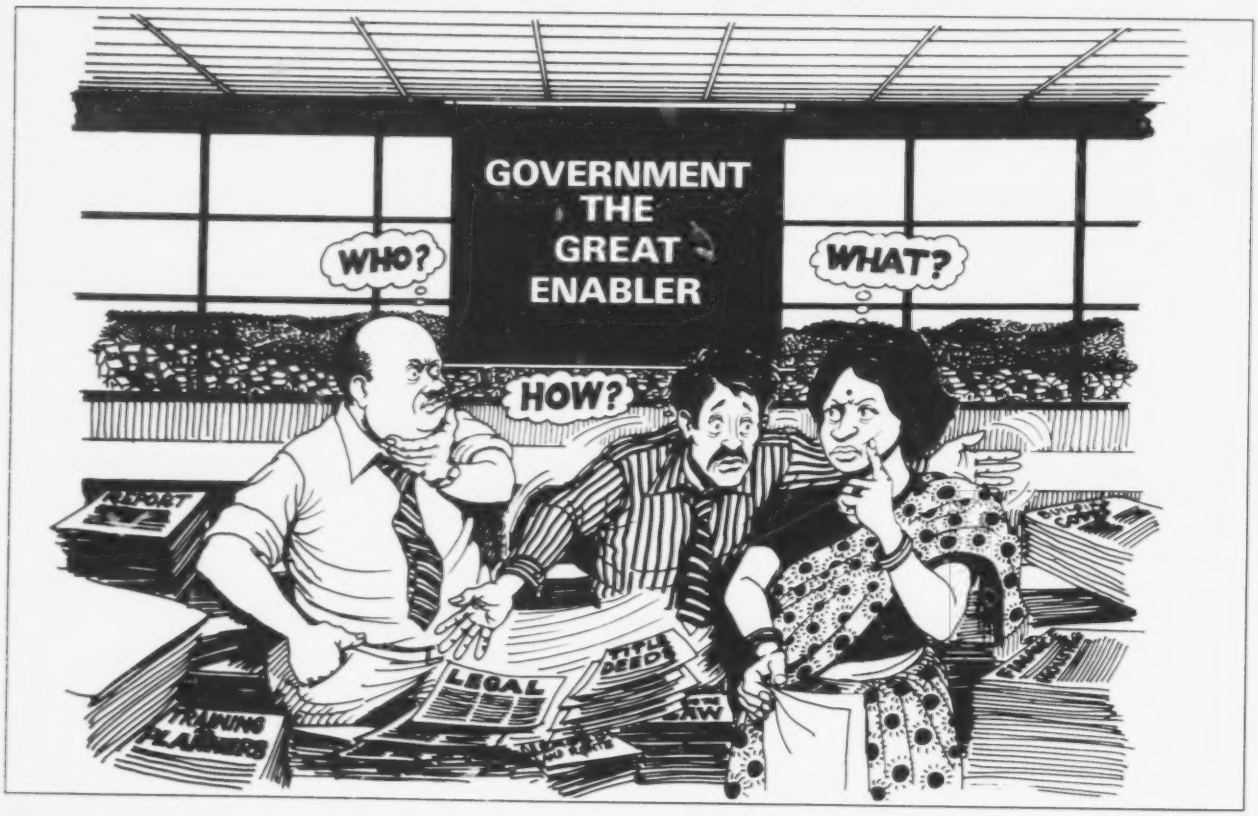
As the GSS states, "It is becoming increasingly clear that national governmental policies which affect shelter delivery require co-ordinated action at the highest national level on a considerably broader range of issues than simply housing production." The fundamental policy change will need to be the adoption of an "enabling" approach whereby the full potential and resources of all the participants in the shelter production and improvement process are mobilized, but the final decisions on how to house themselves are left to the people concerned.

The adoption of an enabling approach does not imply that shelter is no longer a government's problem or concern, nor that it can wash its hands of the issue by saying that their people, especially the poor, can take care of their shelter themselves.

On the contrary, enabling necessitates a more challenging and also complex role for governments. It means analyzing the land-tenure and building-code legislation to determine how they obstruct access to shelter for poorer economic groups. It means recognizing the role of the informal sector and determining ways and means of legalizing its shelter contribution. To enable, governments will have to understand the construction sector as a whole and how it fits into the national economy. They must reorganize agency roles to remove contradictions and "red tape" and to foster co-ordination. Government-as-enabler also implies the devolution of authority and decentralization of responsibilities to allow city and municipal authorities to link up with the private sector, both formal and informal.

Above all, an enabling approach by government means being responsive to the various needs of people for shelter in the context of an urbanizing world. Government officials, professionals in specialized agencies and, most of all, politicians, will have to respond to tensions and bottlenecks in the shelter production and delivery system and, where necessary, negotiate, regulate, and modify legislation or stimulate the shelter sector through policy changes as the circumstances warrant. Successful examples of enabling strategies can already be found all over the world. More and more governments are starting to shift away from their old role of "omnipotent" provider, to a more realistic enabling attitude. They now act as catalysts in a physical and economic environment in which all the participants — local governments, the private sector, communities and citizens — work together to shelter all.

GOVERNMENT
THE
GREAT
PROVIDER
PLANS


GOVERNMENT
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RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

SACDEL/UNCHS efforts

Policy Seminar

A Policy Seminar on Training and Institution-Building Strategies for Municipal Development in Latin America took place at Villa de Leyva near Bogotá, Colombia, from 23 to 26 April 1990, as part of the Support System for the Development of Management Capabilities of Local Governments in Latin America (SACDEL) project. The seminar was jointly sponsored by UNCHS (Habitat), the Economic Development Institute of the World Bank (EDI), the Federation of Canadian Municipalities (FCM) and the International Union of Local Authorities (IULA). It was attended by 47 participants, was hosted by the National Planning Directorate (Dirección Nacional de Planeación) of the Government of Colombia, and was opened by the Deputy Director of National Planning. Representatives from each country (Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador and Peru) included heads of the key municipal and training-and-development institutions—both governmental and non-governmental, and of the municipalities, regional and central governments, while others represented the sponsoring agencies, or acted as consultants (from Bolivia, Chile and Peru). UNCHS (Habitat) inputs into the Seminar were presented by Mr. Tomasz Sudra, Chief of the UNCHS (Habitat) Training Unit.

The Seminar was organized in terms of four modules: (a) presentation by national teams and discussion of four diagnostic reports on the current situation of municipal development, training needs and national response capabilities; (b) presentation and discussion of case studies of innovative experiences of institutional development and training programmes for local governments; (c) discussion of principal issues concerning future directions of support to local government, through training and institutional development; and (d) development of specific recommendations for regional support activities within the SACDEL project and for the programmes of national multiplier/follow-up activities.

The main issues discussed were:

- How, with limited resources, to assist institution-building processes in a large number of municipalities, while at the same time assuring sufficient attention to their individual characteristics and potentials;
- How most effectively to mobilize the resources and capacity of numerous national and international institutions in support of municipal development;
- How to combine training in skills and techniques with training which develops action-oriented, committed attitudes and the capacity for effective management of institutional change;
- Where to find the committed and qualified professionals needed to initiate institutional change and development in many poorly-managed municipalities;
- How to develop and strengthen national institutions responsible for training and technical assistance for local government;
- The kinds of changes needed at the other levels of government, including central government, to support the institutional development of local government.

Programming Meeting

In conjunction with the Seminar, a SACDEL/EDI/UNCHS/FCM/IULA Programming Meeting was held at Bogotá on 27 April. The meeting started with a detailed substantive and financial report from the director of the project, followed by similar reports of the heads of national co-ordinating agencies in the four SACDEL member countries. Each of these items was discussed in detail.

The project had already begun the national **multiplier courses** which were originally scheduled to begin only in the second year. The first such course took place from 18 February to 2 March 1990 in Colombia, and two more were scheduled for later in the year in Ecuador and in Peru. Following the first such course in Colombia, a programme for each region within that country initiated a new generation and level of course. The additional funding expected from 1991 will also be used to increase the number of national multiplier courses and the assistance provided for them by the Central Unit.

The programme of action for the rest of 1990-1991 includes:

(a) A Training of Trainers (TOT) course on the preparation and implementation of urban projects (Costa Rica);
(b) A policy seminar on municipal development projects (Colombia);
(c) A policy seminar on the role of municipalities in the promotion of economic development (Peru);
(d) A policy seminar on relations between central and local government (Ecuador);
(e) A TOT course on municipal financial management (Peru);
(f) Another TOT course on the development of municipal institutions (Colombia or Costa Rica).

The next SACDEL Programme Meeting will be held at Quito, Ecuador, in May 1991, following the policy seminar on relations between central and local government.

TOT Course planned for Malawi

UNCHS (Habitat) will, together with USAID and EDI of the World Bank, be holding a TOT Course in Urban Management and Finance for Southern and Eastern African Anglophone Countries, to be held at Lilongwe, Malawi, from 29 October to 23 November 1990. In preparation for this Course, the Course Design Workshop was held at Nairobi from 20 to 24 May 1990 in which senior Malawian and Kenyan trainers, together with UNCHS (Habitat) training experts participated. National counterparts will be the Ministry of Local Government and the Malawi Institute of Management.

Microcomputer applications to urban transport planning

The Warsaw University of Technology, Warsaw, Poland, will, in June 1991, be the venue of a two-and-a-half week training course on the application of microcomputers to urban transport planning in developing countries. A joint project of the Government of Poland — which will sponsor all but international travel costs for participants—and UNCHS (Habitat), the course will be addressed to some 15 participants who are trainers in national training institutions, mid-career professionals, or middle-level officers in municipal transport departments. In all cases participants will be involved in urban transport planning and/or traffic management. International travel costs will be covered either by their countries of origin or by third parties, whether national or international development organizations.

Each participant will gain practical skills in using microcomputers, spending sixty hours working with the computer. Those not already familiar with IBM PC or IBM PC-compatible microcomputers will take part in an additional

three-day preliminary to the main course. All will learn about available software and its applicability to cities in developing countries, most of it in the public domain. (A bank of public-domain programs is operated by the host Institute of Roads and Bridges of the Warsaw University of Technology.) The course will also offer opportunities to exchange experiences and views on practical uses of microcomputers.

Urban Finance and Management Seminar, Burundi

Twenty-five participants from Burundi, the Congo, Madagascar, Rwanda, Togo and Zaire took part in a Training of Trainers (TOT) seminar on urban finance and management for French-speaking East and Central African Countries, held from 5 to 23 June in Bujumbura, Burundi. The seminar was hosted by the Centre de Perfectionnement et de Formation en Cours d'Emploi (CPF) of Burundi. The programme included three modules: communication technologies, community participation and SIGET (Simulation Gestion) a computerized model for analyzing and simulating municipal resource mobilization, expenditure control and balancing expenditures with revenues over time.

The pedagogical approach used during the seminar was based on the experiential learning cycle i.e. analyzing existing and new knowledge, know-how and experience; generalizing experience and knowledge for applications; simulating applications for use back home. The first step of the process included exchange of experience and knowledge, using the city of Bujumbura as a laboratory for observing and analyzing municipal management issues. The second step included generalization in the form of group exercises, brainstorming and use of mini-exposés presented by participants and guest lecturers. The application, simulated on the SIGET model, included role-play exercises.

This was the second time SIGET was used in a training programme after it was field-tested in a UNCHS/EDI/International Institute of Public Information (IIAP) training course for French-speaking West African countries held in Dakar in 1989. SIGET is comprised of a manual, a trainer's guide and software diskettes containing the simulation model for use with spreadsheet applications. It is available from UNCHS (Habitat) or from EDI World Bank.

UNCHS/UNIDO Co-operation: Global Meeting on the Wood and Wood Products Industry

A global meeting to prepare for the Second Consultation on the Wood and Wood Products Industry was held at UNCHS (Habitat) headquarters, Nairobi, from 24 to 27 April 1990. Jointly organized by UNCHS (Habitat) and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), it drew participants from 12 countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America and from several United Nations organizations. Also present were representatives of the International Federation of Building and Wood Workers, the International Union of Forestry Research Organization and the Commission of the European Communities in Kenya.

These professionals discussed issues pertaining to the development and promotion of the wood and wood products industry in developing countries in preparation for the second consultation to be held later in 1990.

Mr. D. Johal, Director of the Office of Programme Co-ordination, speaking on behalf of UNCHS (Habitat), noted the increasing scarcity of primary species of timber and the need for many developing countries to import timber for their own use.

Most of the developing countries still have a sizeable stock of secondary species of timber in their natural forests and plantations, which, if effectively managed, can serve as an important renewable source of low-cost building materials within reach of the poor. Another spin-off would be employment opportunities for the vast majority in the unskilled and semi- skilled labour force.

But, he remarked, the development of such species would become a reality only if an effort were made to overcome some obvious constraints—for example, the identification and grading of a number of species, seasoning and preservation and organization of cost-effective secondary processing facilities.

The secondary species of wood offer a number of technical and economic advantages to the construction industry and to low-cost housing in particular. The development of the wood industry will actively support the implementation of the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000 (GSS), which endorses the production and use of affordable local building materials by low-income communities.

Mr. Sebhat Hable-Selassie, Director of the System of Consultations Division, UNIDO, representing his organization, noted that half of the world's closed forests and other woodlands are situated in developing countries but that their share in world manufacturing of wood products is insignificant.

In Asia and the Pacific, a region which is making remarkable progress in domestic processing for the export market, tropical timber exports in processed form reached $US 4,800 million in 1988. In the same year, Latin America and Africa reached $US 320

Seminars such as this recent one provide an opportunity for the exchange of information and experience.

million and $US 303 million respectively. These figures underscore the enormous economic and social potential of the secondary processing of wood and wood products industry.

The Second Consultation will take up specific issues and practical recommendations stemming from this preparatory meeting.

Environmental Health in Urban Development

Meeting at World Health Organization (WHO) headquarters, Geneva, Switzerland, from 17 to 24 April 1990, the WHO Expert Committee on "Environmental Health in Urban Development" noted that the pressing urban environmental health problems, especially among the urban poor, were predominantly determined by conditions of poor housing and neighbourhood, lack of basic and life-saving services, pollution, stress and social and psychological insecurity within the living environment.

Mr. G. Sinnatamby, representing UNCHS (Habitat) made a short presentation to one of the three working groups on the need for identifying environmental criteria indicative of human settlements environmental quality. As part of his input to UNCHS (Habitat)'s work towards the development of suitable indicators for monitoring the performance of the shelter sector, he had suggested the incorporation of, *inter alia*, the prevalence of worm infections among low-income populations or specific age groups therein. There was unanimous agreement that the "worm indicator", as it has now become popularly known, is, in fact, an appropriate indicator of the environmental living conditions of the most deprived sections of developing-country populations. (The fact that worm infections are only of marginal clinical significance perhaps explains why this indicator received little attention in the past among those development agencies concerned with health.) This indicator not only seems to correlate well with poor environmental living conditions; in addition, its detection does not require expensive laboratory equipment or specialized professionals.

The context within which such indicators were currently being developed by UNCHS (Habitat) was explained to the experts as conforming to the requirements of the Commission on Human Settlements to monitor progress in the adoption and implementation of the GSS by national governments and, more importantly, the performance of the shelter sector within developing nations. The report of the meeting, in recognition of the contribution GSS could make to improving shelter and living conditions in developing countries, incorporates a paragraph advocating the adoption of the enabling strategies and concomitant facilitating actions as essential for resolving the environmental health problems of the urban poor.

Riga Workshop on building materials/components technology transfer

A Workshop on International Co-operation for Technology Transfer in the Production of Indigenous Building Materials and Components in Developing Countries took place at Riga, USSR, from 21 to 26 May 1990. Organized by UNCHS (Habitat) and GOSSTROY, Latvian SSR (through the Latvian Building Research Institute or LBRI at Riga) in co-operation with the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) of India, it drew participants from Africa, Asia and Latin America. There were two from each country — one a professional directly engaged in building-materials technology, and the other a decision-maker from a national organization dealing with that sector.

Participants met to assess the viability of transferring selected technologies in building-materials production from India and the USSR to specific developing countries and to prepare a framework for implementation of specific projects on technology transfer to the countries participating in the Workshop. A set of recommendations and a plan of action for such a transfer were drawn up, following presentation of country papers outlining the current capacity, shortcomings and potential for future development in each case.

Speaking on behalf of the Executive Director of UNCHS (Habitat), Mr. D. Johal raised three questions: what is the objective we want to achieve? how can we achieve that objective in the light of the experience gained over the past year? and where do we go from here?

In reply, he mentioned the need to expand and develop the indigenous building materials sector in developing countries, and collaborative efforts over the past year between UNCHS (Habitat), Goscomarchitecture, LBRI and CSIR towards that end. The Workshop itself provided the opportunity to share experiences and suggest ways of facilitating technology transfer, e.g., through dialogue among regional and subregional institutions, for there was considerable scope for South-South co-operation. As for future efforts, much remained to be done. Once appropriate technologies had been identified "pilot plants are to be set up, training is to be provided at operation level and, perhaps, a few demonstration projects are to be organized to popularize the new materials and components". The process would be complex, but the workshop proved to be a valuable step towards useful and viable technology transfer.

Mr. Darshan Johal speaking at the Riga Workshop

EGM on energy conservation policies and their long-term effects

A joint UNCHS (Habitat)/ECE *ad hoc* Expert Group Meeting (EGM), funded by the Government of Finland, is being held from 22 to 24 August 1990 at Espoo, Finland.

Twelve experts from developed and developing countries have been invited to participate, while others will represent specialized organizations and agencies. They will examine the findings of several studies, notably on the effects of energy-conservation policies in the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) countries in particular, and in developing countries in general, on global energy supply in the long term.

Some 80 per cent of all energy consumption occurs in ECE countries — over half of it in buildings, while only 20 per cent of the world's population lives in the ECE region. The Seminar on Policies on Energy Conservation in Buildings, organized by ECE in collaboration with the Government of Finland (Espoo, June 1988) recommended that UNCHS (Habitat) "undertake a study and/or a seminar on how the policies of ECE Governments on energy conservation in buildings affect global energy supply in the long term". In addition to a study to supplement the findings of the Espoo Seminar, participants will have before them a paper on the energy policies of selected Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and non-OPEC developing countries. After considering the overall study, plus these two particular studies, they will issue a report to be disseminated through the UNCHS (Habitat) information network. The findings will also be used as inputs to the theme paper on "Use of energy by households, in construction and in production of building materials, with emphasis on the use of energy sources which are new and renewable and that minimize pollution problems", being prepared by the Centre for consideration at the thirteenth session of the Commission on Human Settlements next year.

1990 Global Review Meeting of DANIDA/UNCHS (Habitat) community participation training programme

The 1990 general review meeting on the Centre's community participation training programme took place recently at La Paz, Bolivia, chaired by Mr. Mathias Hundsalz, Chief of the Shelter and Community Services Section of UNCHS (Habitat). The programme's progress in Bolivia, Sri Lanka and Zambia was thoroughly appraised by the Chief Technical Advisors of these projects, together with DANIDA's representative, Professor Bo Vagnby. This year's global review focused particularly on the further consolidation of activities within the institutional setups of these countries, with a view to reaching full sustainability without continuing external financial and technical assistance.

International Workshop on Community Action Planning and Management

In co-operation with the Government of Sri Lanka, the DANIDA/ UNCHS (Habitat) training programme on community participation organized an International Workshop on Community Action Planning and Management in Urban Low-income Communities, which took place in Colombo, Sri Lanka, from 26 July to 3 August 1990. The participants in this workshop — mainly representatives of urban community organizations from selected countries in Africa, Asia, and Latin America — critically examined their experiences with support-based shelter strategies and the changing roles and responsibilities of community organizations, NGOs and governments in participatory housing developments. Details may be found in a follow-up article in a later edition of UNCHS HABITAT NEWS.

Participants at the 1990 Annual Review Meeting of the DANIDA/UNCHS Community Participation Programme

The community participation programme, now in its second phase, is the Centre's most comprehensive undertaking in promoting shelter development in urban low-income areas through community-support strategies. The experiences gained are valuable to the Centre's GSS efforts, providing practical experience in promoting shelter improvement through enabling strategies. Earlier in the year, the programme had been evaluated as making a significant contribution towards establishing effective working relationships between communities and their organizations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and governments at local and national levels.

EGM on land information systems in developing countries

The Centre is presently organizing an EGM on land information systems in developing countries, which will take place in Nairobi from 15 to 19 October 1990. The lack

of systematic and comprehensive information on land — particularly at the local-government level—is seriously hampering the organized management of human settlements. The EGM intends to bring together a number of high-level officials from selected governments, in the field of land surveying and cadastral administration, who will discuss a draft manual on land information procedures which is currently being prepared by UNCHS (Habitat) with the help of a consultant.

WOMEN AND THE GSS:

Strategy for the full participation of women in the GSS

In the previous issue of UNCHS HABITAT NEWS, we began coverage of the Seminar to Promote the Participation of Women in the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000 (GSS). Here we continue with extracts from the draft version of the Report on that Seminar.

In answer to the first question, the following linkages were emphasized between the enabling and the gender-sensitive shelter strategies(see table).

In answer to the second question, participants spoke in terms of the need to have a "vision" (a term not uncommon to women and communities) of a gender-sensitive human settlement in order to work towards it. In more familiar planning terms there is a need to have a concept of what are the basic elements of a human settlement that takes women, as well as men, into consideration.

Enabling (removing obstacles)	Gender-sensitive
• using public-sector resources to facilitate and encourage gender-specific action taken by other sectors : private (formal and informal) and the community;	• using public resources to facilitate and encourage gender-specific action taken by other sectors (promoting women and women-in-development issues);
• stimulating the use of untapped capacities and resources in all sectors;	• stimulating the use of untapped capacities of women especially low- income women as individuals, home-makers, professionals; and effectively utilizing resources, including the managing and organizing skills of NGOs, CBOs, and women's organizations;
• defining the complementary roles of the private and public sectors in the most efficient way possible;	• recognizing and encouraging women's role in all sectors and defining the complementary roles of those sectors by promoting full participation of women;
• concentrating direct public-sector involvement on tasks not covered by other sectors.	• concentrating direct public-sector involvement on tasks specifically relating to women and not covered by other sectors; also direct public-sector support to the poor, taking into account that the majority of the poor are women.

The Strategy (plan of action) for the full participation of women in the Global Strategy evolved from the discussions and workshops centering on regional findings and methods for eliminating obstacles to women's participation in human settlements. Participants addressed two basic questions:

(1) What is a gender-sensitive, enabling shelter strategy?

(2) What is a gender-sensitive human settlement?

First and foremost, their approach would be integrated and participatory. From the beginning, the planning would include women as well as men (particularly the poor of all ethnic groups); it would respond to women's perspectives (as well as men's) on the use and function of private and communal living and working space; it would ensure the co-ordinated services of agencies that take into account the practical family needs for water, sanitation, waste recycling, health, child care, and education. There would be no gender division of labour, and the burden of domestic chores would be lessened. Of particular relevance to housing, institutional forms of discrimination would be eliminated by creating equal rights to land ownership and access to credit. There would be opportunities for employment and/or income-generating enterprises for both men and women, with access to transportation and markets. CBOs involving women would be included in local government planning and the implementation of programmes favourable to sustainable development of the environment.

From discussion in working groups on community participation, training, and the roles of government, private and community social sectors, there were several points that indicated the direction participants thought the women's strategy should take:

(a) It should focus on poor and low-income women and not try to cover all levels;

(b) Together with the Global Strategy for Shelter, it is analogous to the "life blood"

(as distinct from a limb) of the human system;

(c) Its emphasis on progressively improving the conditions of women should ensure that relationships between male and female members of households and societies be structured in such a way that the advances made by one generation of women are not lost to the next — and that the new relationships be embodied in the law;

(d) It implies a "paradigm shift" — from focusing on central government to decentralizing strategy planning and implementation at the local-government and community levels. It stresses that NGOs should function as a bridge between the official male-dominated policy-making mechanism with its interdisciplinary and technical language, and the practicality of local communities; this bridging should result in the emergence of a "shared language";

(e) It requires a system of communication and "negotiation" which is not dependent upon training alone, but also upon the deliberate creation of occasions conducive to open exchange;

(f) It supports the process of rethinking and reshaping the operational objectives and mechanisms and/or institutions of housing and human settlements in order to be ready to function when governments want to "enable" NGOs and CBOs. Successful approaches need to be documented and their results disseminated for wide use;

(g) It recognizes and values NGOs and CBOs, both of which should increase their networking — horizontal and vertical — to further the goals of the Strategy. Enlisting NGO/CBO co-operation should be accompanied, when possible, by financial assistance — e.g., contracts related to human settlements, open to bids from NGOs/CBOs;

(h) It recognizes that NGOs have a vital role to play in closing the gap between the government and the grassroots by being informed about government policies and programmes and by producing this knowledge for use by grassroots organizations. Conversely, they can make their knowledge about the conditions, needs, and desires of the grassroots communities known to the government and to society as a whole through mass media;

(i) It supports the development of partnerships within the family, the community, and (in the context of the Strategy) among the public, private, and community-service sectors. It looks for further elaboration in the Global Strategy of the role of the private sector, about which the seminar participants limited their discussions to the need for employment and assistance in the start of informal small businesses. Further elaboration is also needed in ways of ensuring equality in the development of these partnerships;

(j) It is set in the context of integrated sustainable development of human settlements as envisioned above. To that end, the women's strategy sees as vital a further elaboration by UNCHS (Habitat) in the Global Strategy of the infrastructural components needed in human settlements development, e.g., water, sanitation, roads, and transportation;

(k) It implies a heavy reliance on UNCHS (Habitat)'s ability to "enable" women and their potential collaborators to make this strategy effective. One of the principal instruments would be the establishment of a focal point on women that is provided with credentials and resources commensurate to the scope of the task assigned to it by the Commission on Human Settlements.

In light of the above points concerning the direction of the women's strategy, seminar participants developed a plan of action patterned after the Global Strategy's "Plan of Action 1989-1991" and setting out strategies at the national, local, community, and international levels, including those of UNCHS (Habitat).

Implementation and monitoring

UNCHS (Habitat) characterizes the Global Strategy for Shelter as a "framework for a continuous process towards the goal of facilitating adequate shelter for all by the year 2000". The women's strategy developed at the seminar can also be described as an evolving framework for the process — to include the full participation of women, especially poor women, in the Strategy. As with the Global Strategy, the women's strategy will also need to "be monitored and evaluated continuously and modified accordingly".

To ensure that each national strategy and programme on human settlements assisted by UNCHS (Habitat) and other agencies includes women's perspectives in its formulation, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation, seminar participants asked that the most critical and practical indicators concerning women and human settlements be developed in consultation and partnership with the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women, UNICEF, INSTRAW, international women's organizations with consultative status at ECOSOC and other relevant organizations, and tested as soon as possible.

Women meet in various capacities to participate in human settlements activities

CONCLUSION

This feature article, begun in the previous issue of UNCHS HABITAT NEWS, presented a summary of the findings of the regional seminars and outlined actions to be taken concerning women and human settlements issues, i.e. policy, land, construction, and housing finance. It also presented a strategy

for the full participation of women in the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000. The Seminar participants hope that the full report, to be issued later, and perhaps an executive summary as well, will be used to inform the Commission of the results of its mandate to UNCHS (Habitat) to take into account the essential role and important contribution of women and women's organizations to human settlements development and management.

The hope that the women's strategy will be taken as seriously as the drafters took the developing of it stimulates the further hope that significant progress toward achieving the objectives of involving women at all levels of planning and implementation of human settlements policies and programmes; and improving the residential environment of women, especially urban and rural poor and low-income women, their families, and communities, will be seen by the year 2000.

INFORMATION INITIATIVES

Making shelter data visible

Many projects, ministries or other institutions in the field of human settlements are already using database programs such as dBASE, R:BASE or ORACLE for maintaining a housing database. However, this information is usually in text form only, and lacks a computer link to an overall graphical plan or map. On 17 July 1990 ACAD Centre Africa, based at Botswana, and Autodesk, Inc. from the United States of America, demonstrated another dimension of computerized assistance for decision-makers and researchers in human settlements planning and management. On the occasion of the donation of a new software package to UNCHS (Habitat), Mrs. Roberta Sandenbergh, Director of ACAD Centre Africa, and Mr. John Forbes, Senior AutoCAD Marketing Manager of Autodesk, presented ordinary database programs in combination with their AutoCAD and Geo/SQL software. AutoCAD is a widely used computer-aided-design (CAD) package with highly sophisticated drawing, measuring and editing features, support of IGES data interchange format, full 3-D surfaces and advanced AutoLISP programming for customized applications. It can be used together with Geo/SQL, a Geographical Information System (GIS) with comprehensive data entry and inquiry features. The database management system to maintain text information can be R:BASE or ORACLE, while software runs on MS-DOS.

■ To "see" where the problem is

While the user of a database program will be informed about the what, but not the where, CAD provides the information to answer this question by drawings and other graphic data, which can be stored in the computer. These data might consist of maps, plans, surveyors' co-ordinates, aerial photographs or even satellite images. The data entry can be done manually, by digitizing (or tracing) or by more automatic means such as scanning.

Adding GIS means:

G - for GEOGRAPHIC. - This implies a plan or map

I - for INFORMATION. - This implies columns of data

S - for SYSTEM. - This implies a technical method of integrating those two elements. Thus GIS cross-links the what attribute with the where. The dimension of time (when) can be added, the responsibilities for implementation (who) spelt out, and resources (land, building materials, technologies, labour and finance) surveyed (how). Thus a range of questions may be answered.

WHAT - WHERE?
WHO - WHAT - WHERE?
WHEN - WHO - WHAT - WHERE?
HOW - WHEN - WHO - WHAT - WHERE?

By adding the dimensions of inquiry and analysis to raw data and graphical maps GIS allows the user to see a problem in illustrative form, proving that "one picture is worth a thousand words."

When database, CAD and GIS programs are used together, they can provide efficient, quick and easy-to-use planning and decision-making tools for different types of human settlements projects.

In a previous presentation, in May 1990, applications for CAD and GIS and their suitability for different human settlements planning and management assignments had been introduced. Among those available are:

- housing information systems for analyzing existing housing conditions and for estimating housing stock deficits;

ACAD Centre Africa from Botswana and Autodesk from United States of America donated AutoCAD and GEO/SQL software programme-packages to UNCHS (Habitat) for utilization in shelter projects and related areas. From left to right: Dr. Arcot Ramachandran, Under-Secretary-General, Executive Director of UNCHS (Habitat), Mrs. Roberta Sandenbergh, Director of ACAD Centre Africa, Mr. John Forbes, Sr. AutoCAD Marketing Manager, Mr. Edmun Laurea, Strategic Planning Manager Autodesk, Inc. and Mr. Ganti Rao, Chief, Information, Audio-Visual and Documentation Division of UNCHS (Habitat)

- upgrading schemes for providing models of possible upgrading solutions and for computing costs;
- censuses for computing population estimates and for estimation of urban migration;
- new housing schemes for locating available land for housing; for attracting industries which will provide jobs, and for providing comparative models of housing solutions;
- strategic planning for providing study models of the use of existing resources, for modelling comparisons between alternative strategies, and for computing comparative costs.

The time factor

To try to estimate the time required for the linkage of the three different programs (Database, CAD and GIS), the user must list all the various tasks involved and then quantify each of them, including:

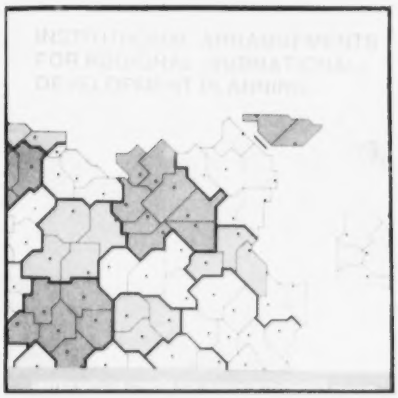
- Gathering field reports,
- Gathering government records,
- Entering all text data,
- Using surveyors' co-ordinates where there are no maps,
- Tracing (digitizing) existing maps and
- Digitizing aerial maps (made from aerial photographs).

For ordinary human settlements projects managed on a single station with all three types of programs running on the same machine, a potential user has to be equipped with an IBM-compatible computer (386-type recommended), a printer, a digitizer and database, CAD and GIS software which needs an average budget of $US 25,000 per work station ($US 14,000 for hardware and about $US11,000 for software). AutoCAD and Geo/SQL programs are tailored as wide as possible to meet the demands of rapidly-changing computer industries in order to protect the costly software investment over time.

Of course the operation of sophisticated programs needs qualified and well-trained people. The start-up installation and training require approximately one month with a professional consultant. Ongoing management and support are also recommended.

NEW FROM HABITAT

Institutional Arrangements for Regional (Subnational) Development Planning, 88 pp., maps, figures, bibliography, HS/192/89E, ISBN 92-1-131118-7



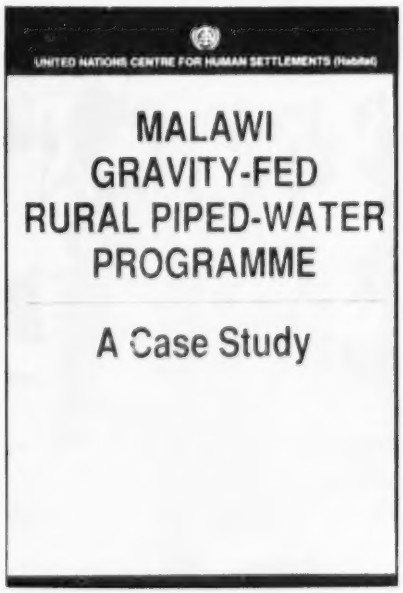
This report examines and compares the performance of different institutional arrangements for regional (subnational) development planning, with specific reference to settlements issues. The first chapter focuses on the roles of middle-level institutions which could facilitate development activities locally within a national policy frame: the problem of defining a "subnational planning institution" is reviewed, and broad policy approaches employed in various countries are noted. The second chapter reviews case studies from ten developing countries (Colombia, Ghana, India, Kenya, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Senegal and Venezuela), allowing for comparisons of salient institutional problems of development in countries of different political and administrative systems. The final chapter analyses a number of common deficiencies in institutional arrangements for subnational planning and management: it identifies common needs in terms of organizational processes and human resources development, and, at the same time, suggests key areas where national governments can have an impact.

A set of mutually supportive actions should be taken to rationalize institutional arrangements for regional management. This will involve true decentralization versus deconcentration, the enhancement of local bodies, devolution rather than delegation, and a restructuring of institutional links. Participation through institutions, more efficient, result-oriented management and a strong communications system also require various policy actions. Policy actions in the area of human resources development include reforms which provide incentives for capable people to live away from national centres, the sensitizing of decision-makers to bottom-up processes — and of the public as to their rights and responsibilities in a decentralized decision-making framework.

Malawi Gravity-fed Rural Piped-water Programme: A Case Study, iv plus 42 pp., tables, figures, executive summary, annexes and bibliography, HS/124/87E, ISBN 92-1-131049-0

This publication offers an example of what can be achieved in terms of supplying water to rural settlements given the involvement of beneficiary communities at all stages of implementation, and the emphasis on operation and maintenance. Other factors in the success of the Malawi programme (traced from 1968 to 1987) are the advisory role of the project staff, the standardization of procedures wherever possible and the evaluation and continual improvement.

Specifically Malawian elements are noted, as are staff effectiveness and dedication and design of the physical installation. A few aspects of this resounding success story still need to be improved; the most serious is the need for continued staff monitoring. The need for female staff, an increase in engineering staff and a realistic costing of spare parts are also mentioned.



■ **Review of Rental Systems and Rental Stability: Recommendations for Public Policy - Report of an Expert Group Meeting**, iv plus 29 pp., HS/171/89 E, ISBN 92-1-131091-1

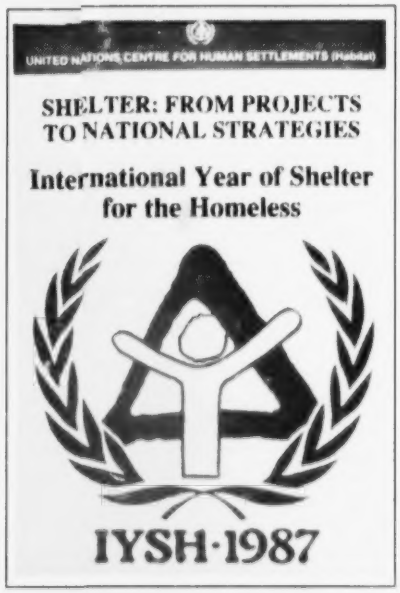
This report of the Expert Group Meeting held at Rotterdam, the Netherlands, from 9 to 13 October 1989 was designed to assist UNCHS (Habitat), policy-makers and others involved in rental housing in which it had been established that some 40 per cent of the world's urban population lived.

The Meeting recognized that governments should review their housing policies, devising appropriate strategies for rental housing which removed biases against non-owners, and play an enabling role to facilitate such housing. The Meeting recognized that governments should review the role of the public sector as landlord, consider incentives and disincentives to private investment and review the roles of co-operatives so as to expand their contribution to low-income rental housing. In addition, governments should review the related legal framework and, in many cases, gradually relax rent-control measures. Finally, they stated, urban improvement programmes should pay attention to the problems of residential stability for low-income tenants living in project areas.

Summaries of papers presented and proposals made in their discussions are presented in the report, as is a list of participants.

■ **Shelter: From Projects to National Strategies - International Year of Shelter for the Homeless**, iv plus 184 pp., HS/170/89 E, ISBN 92-1-131090-0

This publication offers a brief description of the activities, experiences and achievements of the various governments and organizations participating in the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless (IYSH) programme. Chapter I of the report describes the objectives and programme of IYSH. A brief overview of national action and progress on formulation of new or revised shelter policies and strategies is presented in Chapter II, followed by specific examples of implementation. These cover not only basic subjects such as land, infrastructure, finance and building materials but also a number of social issues and development support activities such as training, research, legislation and information. A brief account, country by country, of national action in the major action areas is contained in annex I. Activities undertaken at the international level by


UNITED NATIONS CENTRE FOR HUMAN SETTLEMENTS (Habitat)
SHELTER: FROM PROJECTS TO NATIONAL STRATEGIES
International Year of Shelter for the Homeless
IYSH·1987

organizations in the United Nations system, intergovernmental organizations, bilateral aid agencies and multilateral financial institutions are described in Chapter III. Chapter IV provides a summary of major activities reported to the Centre by non-governmental organizations, which have been very influential in increasing awareness of the problems of shelter and services and demonstrating what can be achieved with limited resources. Chapter V covers two issues of particular relevance to shelter and services: recognition of adequate housing as a basic right and the preservation and strengthening of peace. An evaluation of the achievements of the International Year is contained in Chapter VI.

The foreword points out that the formulation of new or revised shelter policies and strategies is not something which can be achieved within the space of a year in most countries. The national and international activities described in this report, though extensive, must be considered only a beginning in working towards the goal of shelter for all by the year 2000.

■ **Strategies for Low-Income Shelter and Services Development: The Rental-housing Option**, 44 pp., tables, figures, bibliography, HS/172/89 E, ISBN 92-1-131092

This publication attempts to summarize what is known and needs to be known about the demand for and supply of rental housing. It also makes some suggestions about rental-housing policy, about the feasibility of improving the quality and increasing the stock of rental accommodation and, finally, about the significance of tenure in housing choice.

Noting that international attention has, over the past decade, begun to focus on the increasing rental-housing market, the publication raises such basic questions as "who are the landlords?", and "how profitable is rental housing?". The answers prove complex and the situations variable. In Latin America, for example, the majority of owners seem increasingly to be drawn from the same strata of society as their tenants and few of them own more than a couple of properties. A similar pattern seems characteristic of many parts of Asia and North Africa. In sub-Saharan Africa landlords may own few buildings, but those properties can still hold many tenants. African landlords may be resident or absentee. In Latin America too, this situation is variable.

Since tenure patterns vary widely around the globe, the only general recommendation that might be made is that a wide range of housing options should be made available to every family.

Recommendations for public policy include gradual decontrol of rents, assistance to small-scale landlords, the regularization of self-help settlements, encouragement of construction and upgrading, and tolerance of poor but not dangerous conditions in the inner city. Governments should not seek to take action where no remedy is feasible, but should attempt to keep its laws — which must be seen to be fair to both landlord and tenant — as simple as possible.

Strengthening Self-Reliant Human Settlements Development: Expertise available from UNCHS (Habitat), 12 pp.

UNCHS (Habitat) as a centre of knowledge and experience in human settlements development, as well as the executing agency for human settlements projects in the United Nations system, in this publication introduces its substantive range of co-operation activities. Listed in a condensed

catalogue form, the main activities of the Centre in the fields of research and development, technical co-operation and information are described for the benefit of those wishing to solve their national shelter problems.

With regard to UNCHS (Habitat)'s operational expertise in the 1990s in support of the implementation of the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000, the brochure focuses on three major areas in the Centre's activities:

(a) Most future technical co-operation engagements and new partnerships will be explicitly directed to national capacity building. In terms of the shelter sector, this will mean forging a whole new series of partnerships with both national and local government activities and with both the formal and informal private sectors;

EXPERTISE AVAILABLE FROM THE UNITED NATIONS CENTRE FOR HUMAN SETTLEMENTS (Habitat)
UNCHS (Habitat)
Strengthening self-reliant Human Settlements Development

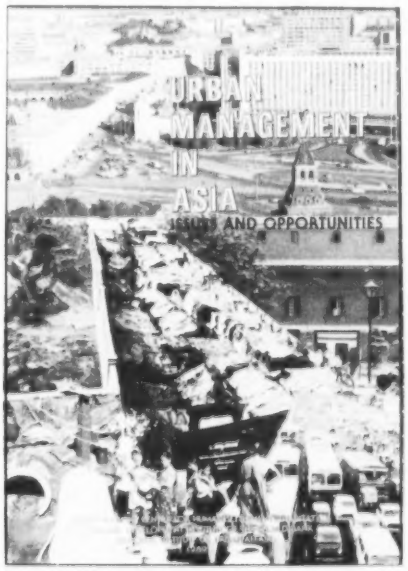
(b) The main role of co-operation between the Centre and its partners will be a catalytic function in the introduction of policy, regulatory and institutional reforms designed to improve the performance of the shelter sector and specifically to directly address the shelter needs of the poor;

(c) There will be a need to develop better analytical tools and the in-country capacity to use these tools so as to understand better the performance of the shelter sector and the links between investment in improving shelter conditions and economic and social development activities.

In order to meet these goals, UNCHS (Habitat) maintains a roster of experts and consultants from 125 specialized areas in the field of human settlements. This wide scope of expertise is published in the brochure under UNCHS (Habitat)'s fields of activity code numbers and provides the potential user with details of application for particular assistance.

■ **Urban Management in Asia: Issues and Opportunities**, 1989, (Published by the National Institute of Urban Affairs, 11 Nyaya Marg, Chankyapuri, New Delhi 110021, India, for UNCHS (Habitat), the Economic Development Institute and the National Institute of Urban Affairs), vi plus 184 pp., tables, diagrams, references, notes, list of contributors, ISBN 81-900126-0-6

This book attempts to meet the needs of training institutions seeking to improve the skills and management capabilities of urban organizations. It contains fourteen case studies, covering diverse elements of urban finance and management, such as local taxation, fiscal transfers, urban transport, solid-waste disposal, water supply, shelter



and redevelopment. These case studies originated at two regional seminars, held at Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, in August 1987, and Lonawala, India, in December 1987, under the auspices of UNCHS (Habitat), the Economic Development Institute (EDI), the National Institute of Public Administration (Malaysia) and the National Institute of Urban Affairs (India).

They are grouped under three main headings: "Issues in urban finance and management", "Collection of property tax", and "Financial and managerial innovations".

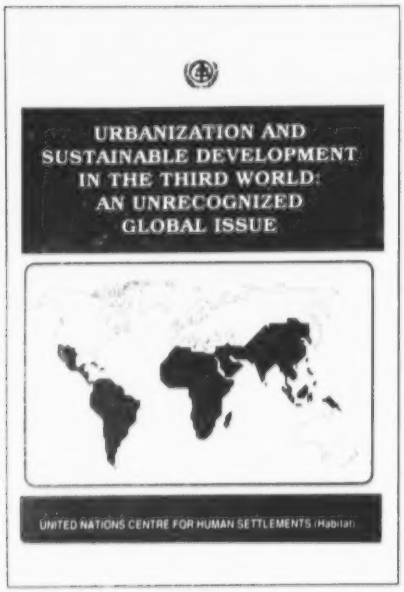
Under the third, for example, Ajay Dua's "Towards shelter for all: The Bombay experiments" analyses the Bombay Urban Development Project and the Prime Minister's Grant Project — two attempts to secure a better match between the available investible resources and the demand for land and shelter for the poor. Land is seen as crucial and will, the author states, require review both of the policy of decentralization and of the implementation of the Urban Land Ceiling Act. He suggests how a rental market might be re-established with subsequent improvement in building maintenance. Another area of concern is public participation for it depends in turn on a number of factors. Among them are careful attention to affordability for each affected household, built-in flexibility in each scheme, and legal and financial support.

Detailed studies such as these should provide a good starting point in training programmes on urban finance and management in the region and beyond.

■ **Urbanization and Sustainable Development in the Third World: An Unrecognized Global Issue**, vi plus 78 pp., table and boxes, references, HS/177/89E, ISBN 92-1-131099-7

This is a condensed paper drawing on two chapters from Jorge E. Hardoy and David Satterthwaite's **Squatter Citizen: Life in the Urban Third World**, reviewed in the previous issue of UNCHS HABITAT NEWS.

As the Foreword by Dr. Arcot Ramachandran, Executive Director of UNCHS (Habitat), points out, the unprecedented growth of urbanization and city populations has not been matched by a corresponding shift either in international development assistance or in national development priorities. "Assistance strategies for the rural and urban sectors will have to be elaborated which are mutually supportive and which take into account rising urbanization and the subsequent growing importance of towns and cities in present and future economic growth..." At the national level, governments must grant decision-making and fiscal autonomy to cities and towns of all sizes, improve urban management practice and procedures, concentrate on providing a facilitating environment to enable the



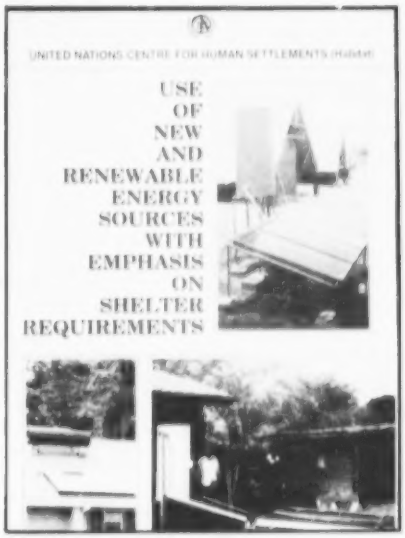
poor to construct and improve their own shelter, and take into account environmental (including health) considerations.

■ **Use of New and Renewable Energy Sources with Emphasis on Shelter Requirements**, v plus 53 pp., tables, figures, references, HS/183/89E, ISBN 92-1-131106-3

Energy requirements are often much higher in the home than in agriculture or transport. Thus the emphasis of this publication intended for policy-makers and energy experts responsible for defining energy strategies in developing countries.

It begins with an overview of energy requirements and energy-use patterns in developing countries, the various commercial energy sources and their limitations. What then are the technical options for energy use in human settlements domestic and transport sectors? These are discussed in terms of short-, medium- and long-term energy development. For example, the energy requirements of such basic domestic activities as cooking, heating, lighting and pumping well water can be better met by electricity than by hydrogen. "At least a few decades are needed before hydrogen can find a significant market as a fuel. If an inexpensive way of producing hydrogen through electrolysis is found, hydrogen may have greater relevance to the small number of countries with favourable hydroelectric sites and poor fossil- fuel reserves."

Finally, strategies for the implementation of renewable energy technologies are outlined: surveys and data collection, decentralized and integrated energy systems, the establishment of training centres, promotion of local manufacture and renewable energy technologies, and the financing of such technologies.



EVENTS

UNCHS (Habitat)/NGO Committee Conference

UNCHS (Habitat) and the NGO Committee on Shelter and Community are co-sponsoring a conference on "Sustainable Development in Industrialized Nations: The Challenge of Decent and Affordable Housing for All", to be held on 1 and 2 October 1990 at United Nations headquarters, New York.

The Conference objectives are:

- To focus attention on the phenomenon of growing homelessness and the housing crisis in industrialized countries;
- To examine some innovative measures to meet the challenge of affordable and decent housing for all in the industrialized countries within the context of the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000 (GSS).

On the first day, following introductory statements and a summary of the GSS, policies, programmes and trends to implement the Global Strategy in selected industrialized countries will be presented by a panel.

That afternoon groups will discuss case studies on innovative methods operating in the countries previewed at the morning panel. The focus will be on types of housing tenure, women and housing, grassroots-initiated and controlled housing, innovative use of public subsidies, generating new monies for housing, and mixed-income communities.

On the second day case-study discussion groups will report back. A question period will offer an open microphone for comments, questions and other innovative initiatives, and a panel of case-study presenters will take into account the pros and cons of various approaches.

In the afternoon recommendations and approaches for the solution of distinct problems in both industrialized and developing countries will be put forward. In addition there will be a closing address and entertainment.

(Further information from: UNCHS (Habitat), DC-2, Ninth Floor, 2 United Nations Plaza, New York, NY 10017, USA)

WEDC: Infrastructure for Low-income Communities

Professionals of all disciplines who deal with urban or rural infrastructure are meeting at Hyderabad, India, from 27 to 31 August 1990 for the 16th Water, Engineering and Development Centre (WEDC) Conference, co-organized by the Regional Centre for Urban and Environmental Studies.

Papers will be grouped around four main topics: communities, women and NGOs; urban infrastructure; rural infrastructure; and water supply and sanitation programmes. Specific papers on the provisional list range across such topics as NGOs and habitable habitat, site conditions in infrastructure development, the family handpump scenario, and sanitation — a way of life.

(Further information from: Mrs. Rowena Steele, Water Engineering and Development Centre (WEDC), Loughborough University of Technology, Leicester, Leicestershire, LE11 3TU, UK)

INTA: "The Strength of the Urban Region"

"The Strength of the Urban Region" is the theme of the 14th International New Towns Association (INTA) Conference being held in the Randstad, The Netherlands. The main location will be Rotterdam, but other cities in the region will be visited.

INTA 1990 — to take place from 7 to 12 October — will focus on developments in the urban region, emphasizing the actual process of renewal. Studies to be presented by academics, government officials and business people will confront issues such as infrastructure, redeveloping old sites, managing public spaces, communications and public/private partnership. Questions on regional level co-operation will be discussed in detail: what has been the key to their success? What has been learned? What opportunities and hazards lie in store for regions which take up the challenge of modernizing their physical, social, economic and cultural climate?

(Further information from: Organisatie INTA 1990, Postbus 6699, NL-3002 AR Rotterdam, The Netherlands)

CUBA 90: 2nd International Conference on Housing and City Planning

The 1st International Conference on Housing and City Planning was held at Havana, Cuba, in February 1987, as part of Cuba's national programme for the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless. More than 250 Cuban delegates and representatives from 18 Latin American and European countries agreed to meet there again in 1990 — from 11 to 13 October.

Sponsored by the Ministry of Construction of the Republic of Cuba, the National Housing Institute, and the National Union of Construction Engineers and Architects of Cuba, the Conference will range over a variety of domestic and foreign experiences using plenary sessions, commissions, round-table discussions, etc. The organizing committee has also arranged two pre-conference courses on the latest architectural trends in urban housing and on Cuba's experience in prefabrication and in functional, aesthetic and construction quality.

(Further information from: 2nd International Conference on Housing and City Planning, International Conference Centre, Apartado 16046, La Habana, Cuba)

WOBO: "Towards a Healthy, Safe and Attractive Environment"

The 1990 World Organization of Building Officials (WOBO) Congress will take place at Sydney, Australia, from 22 to 26 October 1990. This 2nd World Congress of Building Officials has as its theme, "A World of Buildings — Towards a Healthy, Safe and Attractive Environment", which will involve a look at the challenges and conflicts entailed in the development and conservation of urban and rural built environments.

Aimed at international participation of health and building surveyors, environmental health officers, architects, planners, engineers, elected officials, lawyers — indeed, all those interested in the built environment — it will include a critical evaluation of "multifunction polis" — cities of the future. The value of heritage buildings, solar design and alternative energy in construction and design techniques, inner-city renaissance, and the social, economic and physical consequences of natural disasters — all these feature on the agenda.

(Further information from: Margie O'Tarpey, P.O. Box 97, Camperdown, NSW 2050, Australia)

"Tall Buildings: 2000 and Beyond"

The 4th World Congress of the Council on Tall Buildings and Urban Habitat will meet at Hong Kong from 5 to 9 November 1990 to consider the theme, "Tall Buildings: 2000 and Beyond". Delegates will have an opportunity to hear expert views on tall-building development, planning, design, construction and operation in the 21st century. Other topics of concern include earthquakes, natural disasters, affordable housing development and finance management, tall buildings in developing countries and the Asian scene.

Workshops and committee meetings, technical sessions, theme addresses, special sessions and optional half-day site tours have been planned. An international exhibition will be staged during the Congress, offering an opportunity for exhibitors to provide complementary visual displays.

(Further information from: Council on Tall Buildings and Urban Habitat, Hong Kong Organizing Committee, c/o The Hong Kong Institution of Engineers, 9/F Island Centre, No.1 Great George Street, Causeway Bay, Hong Kong)

COURSES

CDSA, Pune

The School of Development Planning and Management at the Centre for Development Studies and Activities (CDSA), Pune, India, offers a two-year professional POSTGRADUATE COURSE IN DEVELOPMENT PLANNING of the University of Poona which culminates in a Diploma in Development Planning from the University of Poona.

The Course, designed for graduates and postgraduates who wish to make a career of development planning, consists of four modules: micro-level planning; district-level planning, administration and management; urban community planning; and diploma dissertation. All modules incorporate a sufficient amount of field work to expose the students to the real-life situations which they aim to study and plan for.

For those who do not wish to pursue the University Diploma, CDSA awards its own Diploma in Development Planning after rigorous, multi-disciplinary study similar to the University programme. Students may also register for modules 1, 2 and 3 separately.

All students are normally selected and registered by the beginning of the first week of August every year, when classes begin. Interested foreign students are, however, advised to get in touch with the CDSA in January because eligibility procedures for foreign nationals with the University takes considerable time. Applicants, who must be fluent in English, have to appear for an entrance test consisting of a written examination, group discussions and personal interviews.

Non-sponsored students are considered for monthly financial assistance and fee waivers, dependent on their performance during the Course. Special scholarships are available for women candidates who want to pursue careers in development planning.

(Further information from: The Director, School of Development Planning and Management, c/o CDSA, P.O. Box 843, Deccan Gymkhana, Pune 411 004, Maharashtra, India. Telegram: DEVELOP).

CRATerre (The International Centre for Earth Construction)

CRATerre-EAG is continuing its cycle of intensive courses on earth construction. The next such course on THE PRESERVATION OF EARTHEN ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE will be held at Grenoble, France, from 17 September to 5 October 1990. The Course is intended for professionals who serve as the conservators, architects, archaeologists, engineers and technicians responsible for the conservation of archaeological sites and historic structures built of earth.

Its main objective is to develop a methodological approach. Beyond basic knowledge of earth as a building material, the Course will focus on scientific surveying and monitoring of the earthen architectural heritage through lectures and related field exercises: soil identification, recording techniques, condition survey and inspection (including structural and humidity monitoring), analysis and diagnosis. It is intended to develop the general principles of conservation and fix the theoretical framework for the concept of preservation. Both the preservation of archaeological sites and the rehabilitation of the earthen architectural heritage in use will be considered. Finally, an overview of current research and trends in the preservation and the continuous use of earthen architecture will be presented.

From now on, this Course will be held during even years in France and during odd years in another country.

(Further information from: Marina Trappeniers, CRATerre-Training Co-ordination, 10 Galerie des Baladins, F-38100 Grenoble, France)

IHS, Rotterdam

The Institute for Housing Studies (IHS) announces its 57TH AND 58TH INTERNATIONAL COURSES ON HOUSING, PLANNING AND BUILDING, each of five months' duration. These Diploma courses are addressed to management and design professionals working in urban development. The 57th Course, which will run from January to June 1991, consists of four workshops: housing policy and evaluation, management of urban development, land information systems and land management, and evolutionary housing design. The 58th Course, which will run from August to December 1991, includes workshops on urban development: finance and planning, urban management and planning, housing construction process management, environment and basic infrastructure, and urban heritage' — designed and executed in collaboration with The Netherlands Department for Conservation and the Subdepartment for Architectural and Urban

INTERNATIONAL COURSES ON HOUSING, PLANNING AND BUILDING
57th Course Programme
Workshop: Management of Urban Development
Workshop: Housing Policy and Evaluation
Workshop: Land Information Systems and Land Management
Workshop: Evolutionary Housing Design

Conservation of the Faculty of Architecture of Delft University of Technology.

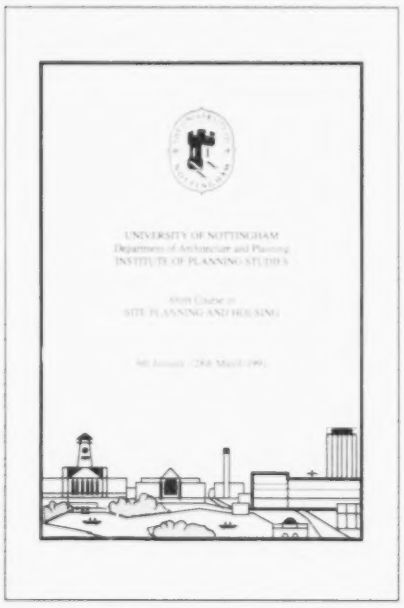
Applicants are advised to apply to bilateral or multilateral agencies for fellowship aid at the time that applications are submitted. Application forms may be obtained, e.g., from

The Netherlands Diplomatic Representative, the European Community Resident Representative, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Resident Representative (all in the applicant's home country), or for those on projects of international financing agencies, through those agencies. Application forms should be with IHS by 1 September 1990 for the 57th Course, and by 15 March 1991 for the 58th Course.

(Further information from: IHS, P.O. Box 20718, 3001 JA Rotterdam, The Netherlands. Telex: 24584 IHS NL, Telefax: 010-4045671).

University of Nottingham

The Institute of Planning Studies, University of Nottingham, offers a number of three-month courses for mid-career planners and administrators. As reported on p.52 of the August 1989 UNCHS HABITAT NEWS, these include courses on computer-aided planning, design and geographical information system, district development planning, district development planning and remote sensing, and housing for developing countries. Additional short courses, which will run from 9 January to 28 March 1991, are described here.



The Short Course, METROPOLITAN PLANNING FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, is concerned primarily with planning for the problems of rapid urbanization as they affect metropolitan areas in developing countries: spontaneous housing areas lacking modern facilities and adequate infrastructure, serious unemployment and under-employment, shortage of trained manpower, problems of movement in the city, information, and bureaucratic difficulties. The two main programmes of study are: (a) process and techniques of metropolitan planning, and (b) advanced practice and management (including policy studies, introduction to information technology, and project management and implementation problems).

The Course on SITE PLANNING AND HOUSING focuses on practical problems in the implementation of site planning and new towns in developing countries, and is designed to cover detailed physical planning, particularly at the level of local planning, site design, infrastructural requirements and location, traffic planning and housing clusters. Part of this Course is taken together with students on the M.A. and Ph.D. courses in Environmental Planning and Environmental Planning for Developing Countries. The seven main programmes of study are: theory of urban design, planning and management of new towns, site analysis, traffic planning, housing programmes and projects in developing countries, advanced practice and management, and field trips.

The Short Course on WOMEN, TECHNOLOGY AND DEVELOPMENT POLICIES concerns itself with the economic, social and cultural roles of women and the impact of technology on the process of development planning. It is run in collaboration with the Intermediate Technology Development Group. This Course is open to anyone involved, or likely to be involved in women-related planning and projects; those without a University degree are encouraged to apply if they have several years' relevant practical experience. In addition to a core course on women, technology and development policies, participants also take programmes on rural development and on project appraisal.

Potential sponsors such as the British Council or the British High Commission (for a United Kingdom technical assistance award), the European Community, UNDP, or the World Bank should be approached early.

(Further information from: Institute of Planning Studies, University of Nottingham, Paton House, University Park, Nottingham, NG7 2RD, United Kingdom. Telex: 37346 UNINOTG, Telefax: 0602 420825).

University of Sheffield

The Centre for Development Planning Studies of the University of Sheffield would like to make a preliminary announcement of a proposed Short Course in PLANNING to be held in late 1990/early 1991. It will be primarily focused on aid administration and appraisal of its role in development, and is therefore intended for aid administration sections in Ministries of Planning, Finance, Housing, etc., though banks and other financial intermedianes or even major local authorities might wish to send personnel. The three-month Course will stress practical issues such as the role of multilateral donors, bilateral donors, banks and financial institutions, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and volunteer organizations. Those interested should contact such organizations as the British Council, the European Commission Delegation and other bodies for possible funding.

(Further information from: Centre for Development Planning Studies, The University of Sheffield, Sheffield, S10 2TN, United Kingdom. Telex: 547216 UGSHEF G, Telefax: 0742 722199).

University College of Swansea

The Centre for Development Studies of University College of Swansea, one of the constituent colleges of the University of Wales, offers courses for development workers, administrators, planners and academics working in rural and urban development. Several of the current offerings are noted.

The M.Sc. ECONOMICS IN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING, for example, is a 12-month Master's programme intended for professionals working in less developed countries. The first eight months are devoted mainly to taught courses, while the final third of the Course consists of private study/dissertation writing. Compulsory courses include: theories of spatial organization, natural resource planning, administration of regional development planning, investment planning for regional planners, and are supported by two optional courses (such as rural development, cost benefit analysis, environmental impact assessment or community participation). There is also a special option on land administration and management.

The Master's degree programme in SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT is another 12-month degree course leading to an M.Sc. Econ. It

addresses problems of access to resources, the satisfaction of basic needs, the distribution of resources, and room to manoeuvre in straitened circumstances. The problems of getting resources to the poorer sections of society and of enabling them to secure entitlements and develop their assets are primary considerations. In this case eight core courses are taken, plus two optional courses; a dissertation is written.

The POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMA IN SOCIAL POLICY AND ADMINISTRATION is a nine-month programme which also examines the different value premises on which policy decisions are made and the contexts in which they are evaluated — both by governments and NGOs. Again, core and optional courses are taken, but in this case, no dissertation is undertaken.

The Short Course on ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (held January to April) is designed for junior-level administrators and planners and those involved in development; it is assumed that some of them will not have been trained in science disciplines. Lectures and seminars, tutorial discussions and individual research make up the programme.

Applicants are advised to seek information on scholarships through their governmental departments for British technical assistance awards, from the British Embassy/High Commission, European Commission Delegations in their country, or through such institutions as the World Bank, Ford Foundation and Rockefeller Foundation.

(Further information from: The Admissions Secretary, Centre for Development Studies, University College of Swansea, Singleton Park, Swansea, SA2 8PP, Wales, United Kingdom. Telex: 48149 UICS G, Telefax: 0792 295618).

Centre for Development Studies Swansea

PUBLICATIONS

BOOKS

■ Graham C. Hockley, Jean Walters and Peter Goodall, **Generating Profit from Waste: Economic Incentives for Waste Management**, Special Report No. 1182, April 1989, (The Economist Intelligence Unit, 40 Duke St., London W1A 1DW, United Kingdom), 118 pp., tables, appendixes, bibliography, ISBN 0-85058-306-3

"We live today in a globally interconnected world, in which biological, social and environmental phenomena are all interdependent." The waste which we as human beings generate can have tremendous negative impacts on this interdependency if not dealt with resourcefully. Numerous governments, well aware of this situation, have — and will continue to — enact reforms intended to alleviate the problem somewhat. However this is not enough. Waste management will no longer be looked at in isolation from the production and distribution of goods, but form an integral part of company management.

Recognizing this, the Economist Intelligence Unit of Business International compiled this report intending to mobilize private enterprise, by using the profit motive, to join the fight to end the improper disposal of waste. According to this study if the methods suggested are adopted by businesses, not only will the amount of harmful waste be greatly decreased but the business which involves itself in waste management can expect to make a profit. Many examples of businesses which have successfully implemented waste management techniques and have made a profit doing so, are presented. Suggested strategies include:

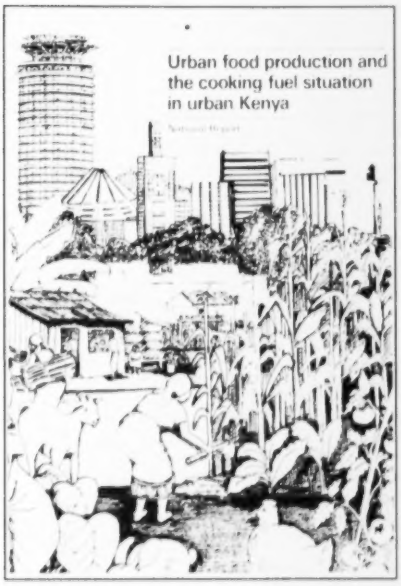
- cutting down waste by improving efficiency;
- introducing non-waste technology;
- converting wastes into raw materials or products which are valuable to the enterprise or to others;
- selling the acquired know-how to others with the same problem;
- substituting recycled materials for virgin materials;
- utilizing the energy content of wastes.

In this report various issues of waste management are addressed in separate chapters so that individual businesses can easily acquire information which is relevant to their enterprise, e.g., Pressures on the Company, Costs and Benefits to the Company and the Community, Energy Conservation, Recycling Waste, Landfill, Radioactive Waste, Hazardous Waste, Metal, Cans, Glass, Paper and Board, Plastics, Tyres, and The Way Ahead: Waste Management.

■ Diana Lee-Smith et al., Mazingira Institute, **Urban Food Production and the Cooking Fuel Situation in Urban Kenya — National Report**, Results of a 1985 National Survey, August 1987 (P.O. Box 14550, Nairobi, Kenya), xvi plus 299 pp., tables, maps, references, annex

This comprehensive study, carried out by the Mazingira Institute, Nairobi, analyses patterns of food and fuel production and subsistence consumption by urban households in six representative towns. Survey data was collected from October 1984 to July 1985.The results are intended to provide a base on which policy- and decision-makers at national and municipal levels can enact public policy changes.

"To be adequately fed, low-income urban households (especially in Nairobi) have to spend about 30 per cent of their income on food alone. Further to satisfy their cooking needs the low-income urban households have to spend between 10 and 20 per cent of their income on charcoal. This implies that to



avoid malnutrition or undernutrition the low-income urban households would be expected to spend between 40 and 50 per cent of their income on food and fuel. These households still have to spend on other commodities like transport and communications, rent, clothing, school fees, and so on. The question is how do they manage to do this?".

At the time of this study 64 per cent of urban dwellers grew some of their own food and 51 per cent kept livestock (usually chickens and rabbits). Of this same group 57 per cent fell into the very low income group and would be unable to feed themselves on what they earn alone.

In this publication the Mazingira Institute makes several plausible recommendations as to steps the Kenyan Government could take to combat the food and fuel plight of the urban poor. Local authorities in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Livestock could improve or develop crop and livestock extension services and veterinary services geared specifically to the special needs and circumstances of the urban poor. The fuel crisis could be abated through reafforestation in urban areas and encouraging the use of energy-saving cookstoves and alternative fuel sources such as crop residues and sawmill wastes among the urban poor.

Though this study's main concern is patterns of food and fuel production and subsistence consumption in urban Kenya, it discusses the major socio-economic characteristics of Kenya's urban population — age structure, sex, education, occupation, health status, access to water, quality of shelter and income levels and distribution patterns — making it a useful resource for any individual or organization concerned with the problems of development.

■ Jan van Landewijk and Kathleen Shordt, eds., **Proceedings of the Workshop Settlements and Disasters**, Amsterdam, 27 June to 1 July 1988 (the Disaster and Emergency Reference Center, Delft University of Technology, Postbox 5048, 2600 GA Delft, The Netherlands), iv plus 223 pp., figures, photographs, footnotes and references, addresses of authors and participants, March 1989

This publication contains the papers presented at the Amsterdam workshop on Settlements and Disasters organized by the Disaster and Emergency Reference Centre in order to prevent and mitigate the effects of disasters. The workshop noted an information gap with regard to disasters in developing countries and resolved to publish the proceedings as the first step in closing the gap. The edited typescripts are prefaced by an introduction which notes that "prevention, preparedness and disaster mitigation are the long-term multidisciplinary tools that can bring disasters under control."

The multidisciplinary approach is evident, with articles not only on buildings and infrastructure, but on transport, legal aspects (e.g., discussion of a victim's compensation fund), inter-agency co-operation (stressing the need for co-ordination) and on the specific effects and special needs of women and children. Published in preparation for the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction, the book ranges from China to Jamaica, Bangladesh to Mozambique, and covers a variety of both natural and manmade disasters.

■ P.S.A. Sundaram, **Bombay: Can It House Its Millions? — A New Approach to Solving the Problems of Third World Cities**, 1989 (Clarion Books, C-36 Connaught Place, New Delhi 110001), 208 pp., tables, figures, references, ISBN 81-85120-37-4

This book is a thorough and authoritative review of the history and current situation of urban management in Bombay. As such, it is valuable reading for everybody interested in the problems of urban management generally, and in the obstacles to meeting urban housing needs in developing countries particularly. The author, now a Joint Secretary of the Indian Ministry of Urban Development in New Delhi, has been 22 years in the Indian civil service, most notably as Administrator of the Maharashtra Housing and Area Development Authority, and has an intimate knowledge of the institutional and political issues which have affected the development of Bombay since independence in 1947.

Although the book is directly focused on the Bombay experience, it is easy to draw parallels with other cities throughout the world. It is a sobering story of elitist planning, unrealistic targets, regulatory rigidities, counterproductive policies and controls, poor co-ordination across sectors, naive over-reliance on public-sector initiatives, failure to recognize the real world of housing supply and demand, and stubborn refusal to accept a decision-making role for the client community. The hopeful light shed by a few successful pilot projects (in Hyderabad and Madras) barely relieves the gloom of this tale of 40 years of almost complete failure to deal with the needs of one of the great metropolitan centres of the world. Between the lines, the book is a tribute to the initiative of the private entrepreneurs and the determination of the urban poor who have made the city work and grow in the face of bureaucratic obstruction and ineptitude.

The sections dealing with the most recent institutional changes are, unfortunately, less convincing than the early parts of the book. They seem to suggest that most of the basic problems have now been overcome, without offering much evidence to support the case. In fact, the critical evaluation which accompanies all the early review of policies and activities seems largely to disappear when current practices are being described. Perhaps there was insufficient experience to draw on when the manuscript was being prepared (although the book was published in 1989, references to pilot schemes of the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless suggest that portions of the text go back to at least 1987). It will be interesting to follow these current practices to see whether they bear out their promise.

The book does make reference to experiences in other countries (the Indonesian Kampung Improvement Programme is well covered, for example), but the material is mostly sketchy. The author has taken at face value favourable appraisals of

some exercises which might not withstand the same scrutiny as he has given to Bombay experiences. This, of course, does not affect the main value of the book — which lies in the detailed information on the legal, institutional, policy and programme structures which have guided (or not guided) Bombay's growth to its present population of about 11 million.

The final section of the book sets out some options for organizing, planning and developing the metropolitan region, but the author concludes that "to speak of a solution to Bombay's housing situation is over-ambitious ... The best that can be hoped for is a degree of amelioration". The proposals match quite closely the principles of the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000, so it is somewhat disheartening that such an experienced administrator as Mr. Sundaram apparently rates the chances of their successful implementation as fairly low. Those who are more optimistic than he may possibly take this assessment as merely the natural caution of a senior civil servant in predicting policy outcomes. No doubt, Mr. Sundaram will be amongst those most jubilant if his prediction proves wrong.

■ Willem van Vliet, ed., **Women, Housing and Community**, 1988 (Gower Publishing Company Limited, Gower House, Croft Road, Aldershot, Hants, GU11 3HR, United Kingdom). xii plus 204 pp., figures, notes, tables, references, ISBN 0-566-05653-4, £25.00 (hardback)

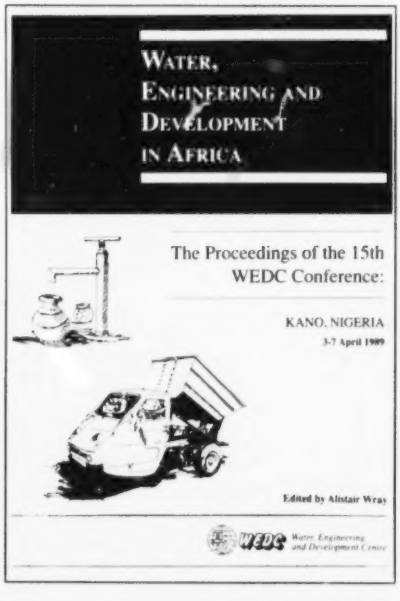
While most of the articles are concerned with women's housing and community in the developed world (Australia, Canada, Japan, The Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States of America), a final section deals with women in the third world, with examples from Kenya and Tunisia — the former being a UNCHS (Habitat) publication. The issues as raised should, as the foreword suggests, excite curiosity about those other issues and countries as well. Articles are grouped in six parts: "Urban Environments", "Suburban Environments", "Housing Type", "Planning and Development", "Unsheltered Women" and "Women in the Third World". Van Vliet in the first chapter states that the physical environment had previously been a taken-for-granted background. Recent work, however, is extended and built upon in this publication which sees, for example, neighbourhoods as an important locus for the provision of jobs, services and facilities required by women with multiple roles — a point taken up by Gerda R. Wekerle who speaks of "neighbourhoods that support women". Susan Saegert in "The Androgynous City: From Critique to Practice" makes recommendations for planning communities which support a full range of functions without biasing access on the basis of gender.

In addition to the case studies in Kenya and Tunisia, the section on "Women in the Third World" contains general articles by Fran Hosken on "Women and Property" and on "Women, Urbanization and Shelter", plus a summary article on "Women and Habitat; Nairobi 1985" by Diana Lee-Smith.

■ Alistair Wray, ed., **Water, Engineering and Development in Africa**, the proceedings of the 15th WEDC Conference, Kano, Nigeria, 3 to 7 April 1989, iv plus 169 pp., figures, photos, tables, references, 1990

This volume comprises the proceedings of the April 1989 conference held by the Water, Engineering and Development Centre of the Loughborough University of Technology, reproducing speeches, papers, discussions of the papers and reports from discussion groups. The names and addresses of participants are also provided.

A wide range of topics are covered in each of the six sessions and eleven discussion groups. To take but two examples, N.J. Wilkinson's report on "Thermal comfort for low-cost houses" raises very basic (and provocative) questions, while V.A. Koma's "VIP promotion campaigns in Lesotho" is equally down-to-earth and candid.


WATER, ENGINEERING AND DEVELOPMENT IN AFRICA
The Proceedings of the 15th WEDC Conference:
KANO, NIGERIA
3-7 April 1989
Edited by Alistair Wray
WEDC Water, Engineering and Development Centre

Copies of the proceedings are available from Mrs. Rowena Steele, WEDC, Loughborough University of Technology, Leicestershire, LE11 3TU, United Kingdom at £15 per copy, including postage by surface mail. Individuals in developing countries may obtain copies at half price. Airmail postage is an additional £3. Cash must be sent with orders.

JOURNALS

■ **Co-operation South** (UNDP, One UN Plaza, New York, NY 10017, USA), No.3, 1989

The December 1989 issue of the UNDP newsletter on technical co-operation among developing countries (TCDC) contains several items of particular interest to those in the shelter sector. One article notes how India helps developing countries produce roadworthy bicycles through a Bicycle Research and Development Centre established in 1981. Another describes how the Institute of Space Research in Brazil uses remote sensing to help Latin Americans to map their own resources, while a "development brief" states that the Grameen Bank of Bangladesh is now being successfully replicated and expanded in Malaysia.

■ **Environment and Urbanization**, (IIED, 3 Endsleigh Street, London WC1H ODD, United Kingdom), vol. 2, No. 1, April 1990

This issue of the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) English-language journal is ambitiously subtitled "Community based organizations: how they develop, what they seek and what they achieve", and is intended to present researchers, activists and planners with lessons from the experiences of CBOs.

The introduction notes that "community organizations are neither static nor move in a single direction, least of all that preferred by analysts, researchers or activists". Both the "social movements" and "popular participation/local empowerment" perspectives are outlined. The specific articles illustrate the complexity involved, e.g., Denis Murphy's blueprint of the practical lessons from CBO experience in Asia, or Lisa Peattie's study of Villa El Salvador and the transitions experienced there over 1971 to 1980. The editors conclude that perhaps the most important lesson to be learned is that

"these organizations are not only agencies of massive structural transformation for the poor but sites and instruments of the process of 'learning by doing'."

English, French and Spanish summaries of the articles are provided.

■ **Source**, March 1990

This issue of the UNDP newsletter on water and sanitation opens with "Crisis on Tap: A World Running Short of Water", excerpted from an article in *Worldwatch* magazine. After citing facts and figures to prove the point, Sandra Postel, Vice President for Research at the Worldwatch Institute in Washington, D.C., concludes "Societies can muddle through with another dam here and well there — but only for so long. Ignoring water's natural limits will only make the consequences of overstepping them hit home sooner and harder." "The Water, Dirt and Diarrhoea Debate" highlights the connection between inadequate hygiene and many endemic diarrhoeal diseases. Both more water and cleaner water are important, but while the debate as to relative importance continues, Emma Robson points out the four proven preventive measures: good nutrition, use of safe water, good hygiene and vaccination.

■ **Trialog**, (Ploenniesstr. 18, D-61 Darmstadt, Federal Republic of Germany), vol. 22 (3rd quarter 1989), ISSN 0724-6234

"NGOs and CBOs" provides the theme for articles in English and German (with summaries in the other language). Benjamin White's "International Experiences with NGO's Active in Developing Countries" focusing on the Indonesian experience speaks of the challenges NGOs face (a) with their donors (questions of management, autonomy and vision), (b) with government agencies (will their role be complementary, intermediary, implementory, alternative?), (c) with their "target groups" (just what does "participation" mean?), and (d) the question of room for manoeuvre. Ruth Callanta, Associate Director of the Philippine Business for Social Progress, addresses "NGO-Private Sector Collaboration in the Philippines". Success has been achieved in the entrepreneurship for grassroots schemes, the development and promotion of micro-enterprises and in bringing the informal sector into the mainstream economic system. NGOs "have the flexibility that is not in government, they also have the compassion that business lacks... In addition, government should give them the clout, while business should give them the tools". She sees a synergy which should result in the eventual transformation of society based on a shared vision.

OTHER

Participatory Training in Community-Based Water and Sanitation Programmes

A video recently produced by PACT highlights the SARAR method to extend women's participation in water and sanitation projects. SARAR is an acronym which embraces the concepts of:

- S elf esteem
- A ssociative strength
- R esourcefulness
- A ction planning
- R esponsibility.

This tool brings to life a participatory training methodology and helps trainers to adopt new techniques and materials.

Video plus manual, $US 35, price for developing-country NGOs, $US 25.

(Further information from: PACT, 777 United Nations Plaza, New York, NY 10017, USA)

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

SEPTEMBER

SUBREGIONAL GSS SEMINAR FOR EASTERN EUROPE, Moscow, USSR, 3-7 September 1990
(Information from: UNCHS (Habitat), P.O. Box 30030, Nairobi, Kenya)

Institution of Water and Environmental Management CONFERENCE AND EXHIBITION, Glasgow, UK, 4-6 September 1990
(Information from: Mrs Lavinia Gittins, The Institution of Water and Environmental Management, 15 John Street, London, WC1N 2EB, UK)

WORKSHOP ON DISASTERS AND THE SMALL DWELLING, Oxford Polytechnic, Oxford, UK, 6-8 September 1990
(Information from: The Disaster Management Centre, Oxford Polytechnic, Gypsy Lane, Headington, Oxford, OX3 OBP, UK)

Government of India/United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), A GLOBAL CONSULTATION ON SAFE WATER AND SANITATION FOR THE 1990S, New Delhi, India, 10-13 September 1990
(Information from: Ms. Eirah Gorre-Dale, Information Co- ordinator, Global Consultation on Safe Water and Sanitation for the 1990s, UNDP, 16 avenue Jean-Trembley, Petit-Saconnex, CH-1209 Geneva, Switzerland, or the Resident Representative, UNDP, P.O. Box 3509, 55 Lodi Estate, 110003 New Delhi, India)

AQUATECH INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION FOR WATER TECHNOLOGY, Amsterdam, The Netherlands, 10-14 September 1990
(Information from: Industrial Presentations (Europe) B.V., Europaplein 8, NL-1078 GZ Amsterdam, The Netherlands)

V.V.S. - INTERNATIONAL HEATING, PLUMBING, SANITATION AND ENERGY TECHNOLOGY EXHIBITION, Stockholm, Sweden, 17-22 September 1990
(Information from: Stockholmsmassan AB, Mässvägen 1, Alvsjö, S- 12580 Stockholm, Sweden)

African Urban Quarterly, INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP ON URBAN AND REGIONAL PLANNING OF MOMBASA AND THE COASTAL REGION, KENYA, Mombasa, Kenya, 17-23 September 1990
(Information from: Dr. R.A. Obudho, Editor, *African Urban Quarterly*, Geography Department, University of Nairobi, P.O. Box 30197, Nairobi, Kenya)

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION FOR CITY PLANNING, Beijing, China, 23-28 September 1990
(Information from: Coastel International Investment Consultant Co., Room 301, Iuki Tower, 5-7 O'Brien Road, Wanchai, Hong Kong)

WORLD RENEWABLE ENERGY CONGRESS, Reading, UK, 23-28 September 1990
(Information from: Prof. A.A.M. Sayigh, Department of Engineering, University of Reading, P.O. Box 225, Reading, Berkshire, RG6 2AY, UK)

The CODATU Association, CONFERENCE ON THE DEVELOPMENT AND IMPROVEMENT OF URBAN TRANSPORT ..., CODATU V: A FORUM ON URBAN TRANSPORT IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, Sao Paulo, Brazil, 24-28 September 1990
(Information from: Association CODATU, 23-25 avenue Franklin Roosevelt, 75775 Paris, Cedex 16, France)

International Federation for Housing and Planning (IFHP), 40TH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON HOUSING AND PLANNING, Dublin, Ireland, 24- 28 September 1990
(Information from: International Federation for Housing and Planning (IFHP), 43 Wassenaarseweg, 2596 CG The Hague, The Netherlands)

Global Parliamentarians on Habitat, GLOBAL PARLIAMENTARIANS' CONFERENCE ON HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AND DEVELOPMENT, Tokyo, Japan, 25-28 September 1990
(Information from: Senator Tamako Nakanishi, Secretary-General, Japanese Parliamentarians' League on Habitat, 610 Sangiin Kaikan, Nagata-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, 100 Japan)

International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (IDNDR), INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE 1990, Yokohama and Kagoshima, Japan, 27 September-3 October 1990
(Information from: The Director, IDNDR Promotion Office, Disaster Prevention Bureau, National Land Agency, 1-2-2 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100, Japan)

OCTOBER

World HABITAT Day, 1 October 1990
(Information from: UNCHS (Habitat), P.O. Box 30030, Nairobi, Kenya)

NGO Committee on Shelter and Community and UNCHS (Habitat), CONFERENCE ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN INDUSTRIALIZED NATIONS - THE CHALLENGE OF DECENT AND AFFORDABLE HOUSING FOR ALL, New York, USA, 1-2 October 1990
(Information from: UNCHS (Habitat) New York Office, DC-2 Ninth Floor, 2 United Nations Plaza, New York, NY 10017, USA)

SUBREGIONAL GSS SEMINAR FOR ANGLOPHONE WEST AFRICA, Accra, Ghana, 1 to 5 October, 1990
(Information from: UNCHS (Habitat), P.O. Box 30030, Nairobi, Kenya)

INTERNATIONAL CONSTRUCTION, BUILDING, MUNICIPAL AND PUBLIC WORKS EXHIBITION, Jakarta, Indonesia, 3-6 October 1990
(Information from: P.T. Pamerindo Buana Abadi, 21st Floor, Unit 2102, Bank Bumi Daya Plaza, Jl. Iman Bonjol 61, Jakarta 10310, Indonesia)

International Association for the Study of Traditional Environments, 2ND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON FIRST WORLD - THIRD WORLD: DUALITY AND COINCIDENCE IN TRADITIONAL DWELLINGS AND SETTLEMENTS, University of California, Berkeley, USA, 4-7 October 1990
(Information from: IASTE Conference, Center for Environmental Design Research, University of California, 390 Wurster Hall, Berkeley, CA 94720, USA)

14TH INTA CONFERENCE ON THE STRENGTH OF THE URBAN REGION, Rotterdam, The Netherlands, 7-12 October 1990
(Information from: Organisatie INTA 1990, Postbus 6699, NL-3002 AR Rotterdam, The Netherlands)

5TH AUSTRALASIAN REMOTE SENSING CONFERENCE, Perth, Australia, 8- 12 October 1990
(Information from: Golden West Conventions, P.O. Box 130, West Perth, WA 6005, Australia)

Ministry of Construction of the Republic of Cuba (MICONS), National Housing Institute (INV), National Union of Construction Engineers and Architects of Cuba (UNAICC), 2ND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON HOUSING AND CITY PLANNING, La Habana, Cuba, 11-13 October 1990
(Information from: 2nd International Conference on Housing and City Planning, International Conference Center, Apartado 16046, La Habana, Cuba)

Getty Conservation Institute, Museum of New Mexico State Monuments, ICCROM, ADOBE 90 — 6TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE CONSERVATION OF EARTHEN ARCHITECTURE, Las Cruces, New Mexico, USA, 14-19 October 1990
(Information from: Michael Taylor, Conference Organizing Committee, Museum of New Mexico State Monuments, P.O. Box 2087, Santa Fe, NM 87504, USA)

East Carolina University, GLOBAL SHELTER CONFERENCE, Greenville, North Carolina, USA, 15-16 October 1990
(Information from: Dr. Ken Carpenter, ECU Department of Construction Management, Greenville, North Carolina 27858, USA)

Japan Aging Research Center (JARC), UNCHS (Habitat), Population Division of the Department of International Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations, AGING AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS/ENVIRONMENT, Kita-Kyushu City, Japan, 15-19 October 1990
(Information from: Mr. S. Yoshida, Japan Aging Research Center (JARC), c/o Sankyo Building, 1-3-6 Kojimachi, Tokyo, Japan)

World Association of Major Metropolises, 3RD INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON METROPOLIS IN ASCENDANCY, Melbourne, Australia, 15-19 October 1990
(Information from: Congress Secretary, Metropolis '90, 545 Royal Parade, Parkville, Victoria 3052, Australia)

United Nations University (UNU)/Department of International, Economic and Social Affairs (DIESA), SEMINAR/CONFERENCE ON MEGA-CITIES AND THE FUTURE OF MANKIND, Tokyo, Japan, 22-26 October 1990
(Information from: Ellen Brennan, Population Division, Department of International, Economic and Social Affairs (DIESA), United Nations Headquarters, New York, NY 10017, USA)

World Organization of Building Officials (WOBO), Australian Institute of Building Surveyors, New South Wales Chapter, WOBO WORLD CONGRESS ON A WORLD OF BUILDINGS TOWARDS A SAFE, HEALTHY, AND ATTRACTIVE ENVIRONMENT, Sydney, Australia, 22-26 October 1990
(Information from: Mr. Geoffrey Nye, President, Australian Institute of Building Surveyors, New South Wales Chapter, 468 Lamport Crescent, Albury, NSW 2640, Australia)

International Association for Housing Science, WORLD CONGRESS, Coral Gables, Florida, USA, October 1990
(Information from: IAHS, P.O. Box 340254, Coral Gables, FL 33134, USA)

International Council for Building Research, Studies and Documentation/International Union of Testing and Research Laboratories for Materials and Structures, INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE DURABILITY OF BUILDING MATERIALS AND COMPONENTS, Rotterdam, The Netherlands, October-November 1990
(Information from: CIB, P.O. Box 20704, 3001 JA Rotterdam, The Netherlands)

NOVEMBER

UNCHS (Habitat), INTERGOVERNMENTAL MEETING ON HUMAN SETTLEMENTS AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, The Hague, The Netherlands, 5-9 November 1990
(Information from: UNCHS (Habitat), P.O. Box 30030, Nairobi, Kenya)

Hong Kong Institution of Engineers..., 4TH WORLD CONGRESS OF COUNCIL ON TALL BUILDINGS AND URBAN HABITAT ON TALL BUILDINGS: 2000 AND BEYOND, Hong Kong Convention and Exhibition Centre, Hong Kong, 5-9 November 1990
(Information from: Mrs. Dolores Rice, Council on Tall Buildings, Lehigh University, Bldg. 13, Bethlehem, PA 18015, USA)

Architectural Society of China, UIA Sports, Leisure and Recreation Workshop..., INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON SPORTS ARCHITECTURE, ISOSA - 90, Beijing, China, 6-9 November 1990
(Information from: ISOSA - 90 Secretariat, c/o Mr. Zhang Bei Ping, Architectural Society of China, Bai Wan Zhuang, 100835, Beijing, China)

Indian Institute of Architects, INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE AND EXHIBITION ON ARCHITECTURE OF CITIES, Calcutta, India, 16-20 November 1990
(Information from: Prof. Santosh Ghosh, Chairman, Indian Institute of Architects, West Bengal Chapter, 84 Rafa Basanta Roy Road, Calcutta 700 029, India)

SUBREGIONAL GSS SEMINAR FOR PORTUGUESE-SPEAKING COUNTRIES, Lisbon, Portugal, 26-30 November 1990
(Information from: UNCHS (Habitat), P.O. Box 30030, Nairobi, Kenya)

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON HOUSING AND URBANISM, La Habana, Cuba, November 1990
(Information from: c/o Palacio de las Convenciones, Apartado 16046, La Habana, Cuba)

INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON THE BUILDING MATERIALS INDUSTRY, La Habana, Cuba, November 1990
(Information from: c/o Palacio de Las Convenciones, Apartado 16046, La Habana, Cuba)

MIDDLE EAST BUILDING AND INDUSTRY SHOW AND CONFERENCE, Bahrain, November 1990
(Information from: Arabian Exhibition Management WLL, P.O. Box 20200, Manama, Bahrain)

All-India Institute of Local Self-Government, INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP ON "DEVELOPMENT OF INTERMEDIATE CIT-

IES", Baroda, Gujarat, India, 30 November - 2 December 1990

(Information from: AIILSG, 11, Horniman Circle, Fort, Bombay-400 023, India)

DECEMBER

SUBREGIONAL GSS SEMINAR FOR FRANCOPHONE AFRICA, Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, 3-7 December 1990

(Information from: UNCHS (Habitat), P.O. Box 30030, Nairobi, Kenya)

SEMINAR ON NEW TOWNS IN PERSPECTIVE, Budapest, Hungary, 6-12 December 1990

(Information from: Michel Sudarskis, Nassau Dillenburgstraat 44, 2596 AE The Hague, The Netherlands)

SUBREGIONAL GSS SEMINAR FOR ARAB STATES, Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates, 15-19 December 1990

(Information from: UNCHS (Habitat), P.O. Box 30030, Nairobi, Kenya)

Correspondence

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Chief, Information, Audio-Visual and Documentation Division
UNCHS (Habitat)
P.O. Box 30030
NAIROBI
Kenya

Cable: UNHABITAT
Telex: 22996 UNHAB KE
Telephone: 333930/520600
Facsimile: 254-2-520724

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Chief, IAVD Division: Ganti Rao
Editor: Ellen Kitonga
Design and production: Amrik Kalsi
Distribution: E. Esono

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UNCHS (Habitat)
P.O. Box 30030
Nairobi
Kenya
Cable: UNHABITAT
Telex: 22996 UNHAB KE
Telephone: 333930/520600
Facsimile: 254-2-520724

Arab States

UNCHS (Habitat)
Regional Information Office
for Arab States
P.O. Box 35286
Amman
Jordan
Cable: UNHAB AMMAN
Telex: 21654 UNDEVPRO
Telephone: 66 81 71-7
Facsimile: (962) 6-67 6582

Asia and the Pacific

UNCHS (Habitat)
Room No. 1013, Block-B (10th Floor)
c/o United Nations Building
Rajadamnern Avenue
Bangkok 10200
Thailand
Cable: ESCAP BANGKOK
Telex: 82382 ESCAP TH
Telephone: 2829381
Facsimile: 662-28 29 602

Eastern Europe

Eastern European
Regional Information Office
1088 Budapest
Rakoczi Ut 7
Hungary
Telex: 226564 ETK
Telephone: (36-1) 331 729

Latin America

UNCHS (Habitat)
c/o CEPAL, Naciones Unidas
Apartado postal 6-718
Mexico City
Mexico
Cable: ECLAC MEXICO
Telex: 22-1771055 UNATIONS MEX
Telephone: 254-24 73
Facsimile: 52-5-531 11 51 ECLAC

North America and the Caribbean

UNCHS (Habitat)
Suite 417, 130 Albert Street
Ottawa
Ontario
Canada K1P 5G4
Telex: 05-33137 UNHABITAT OTT
Telephone: (613) 235-6400
Facsimile: (613) 235-6226

Western Europe

UNCHS (Habitat)
Room E-3.1
Palais des Nations
1211 Geneva 10
Switzerland
Cable: UNATIONS GENEVA
Telex: 289696 UNE CH
Telephone: (022) 34 60 11
Facsimile: (022) 733 98 79

UNCHS New York Office
DC2 Room 946
United Nations
New York N.Y. 10017
U.S.A.
Cable: UNATIONS NEW YORK
Telex: 225714 UR
Telephone: (212) 963 4200
Facsimile: (212) 963 4116

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Back cover: Environment and development poster produced by UNCHS (Habitat) for the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development

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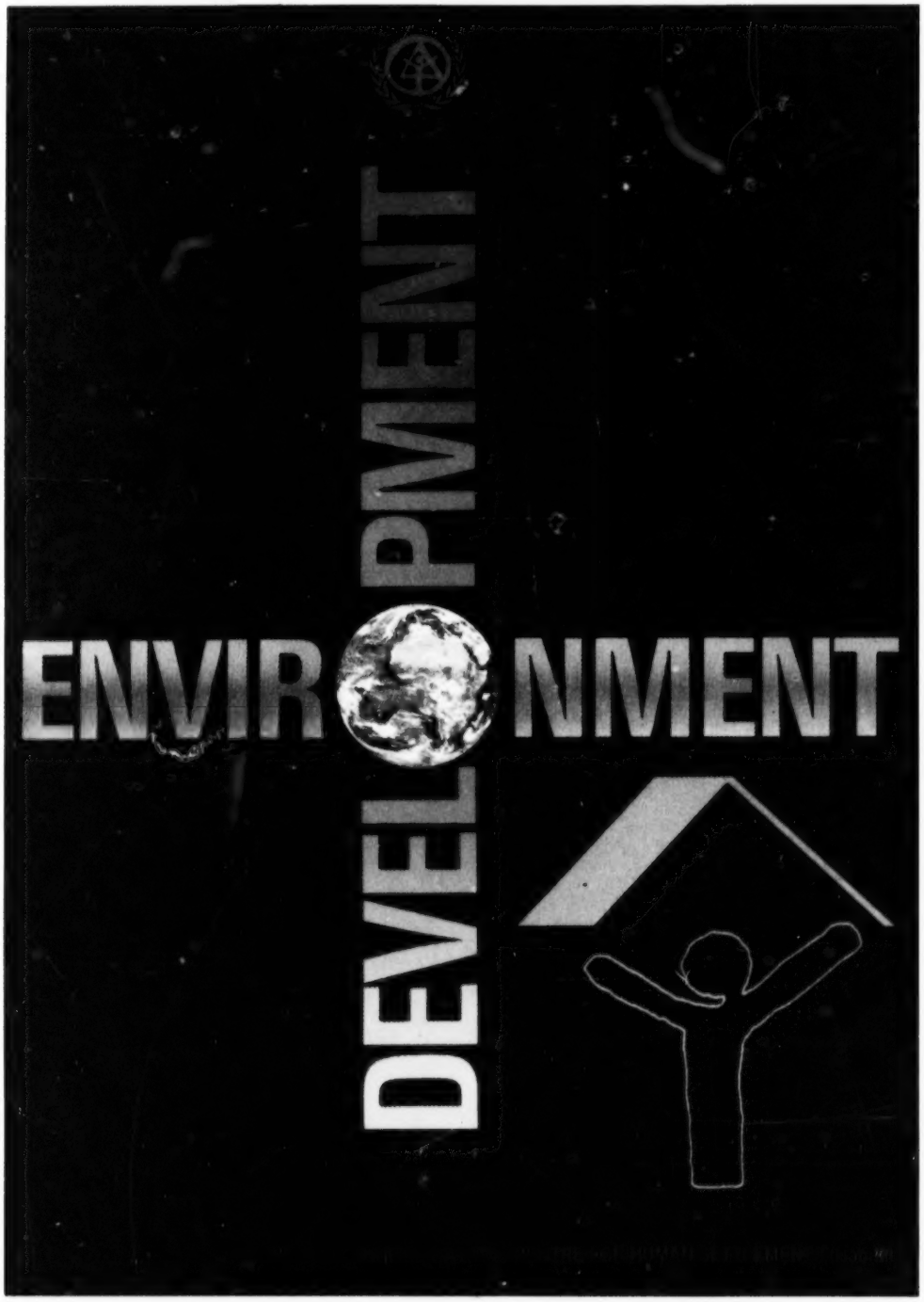

UNITED NATIONS CENTRE FOR HUMAN SETTLEMENTS (Habitat)
P O Box 30030, Nairobi, KENYA. Telephone: 333930, 520600, 520320
Telex: 22996 UNHAB KE, Cable: UNHABITAT, Fax (254 2) 520724